

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***China*

Vol 1 No 147

29 July 1983

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

'Opposition' to U.S. Central America Moves Viewed B 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 28 Jul]
U.S. Announced New Grain Deal With Soviets B 1
China-U.S. Soybean Symposium Opens in Jilin B 2
He Dongchang Fetes U.S. Teachers Delegation B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Commerce Minister on Goodwill Visit to Japan D 1
Beijing Amity Delegation Leaves for Pyongyang D 1
RENMIN RIBAO Article on Trip to Panmunjom [27 Jul] D 1
DPRK Citizens 'Yearn' for Korean Reunification D 3
[RENMIN RIBAO 28 Jul]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

AFP Reports Wu Xueqian's Thailand Visit Schedule E 1
SRV Refusal To Withdraw Troops Assessed E 1

SOUTH ASIA

Wu, in Pakistan, Denounces USSR's Afghan Actions F 1
Urges USSR Withdrawal F 1
Deplores Refugee Situation F 1
BEIJING REVIEW Interview [29 Jul] F 2
USSR Continues 'Slaughter' of Afghan People F 3
South Asian Foreign Secretaries Meet in India F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO Views French Nuclear Arms Dispute [27 Jul] G 1
UK To Develop Own Antiradar Missile System G 2

EASTERN EUROPE

CPC Workers Delegation Leaves for Romania H 1
PRC, CSSR Sign Technology Cooperation Protocol H 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Li, Zhao Greet Sao-Tome Principe's Da Costa I 1
Li Holds Banquet I 1
Zhao Speaks After Meeting I 2
Li Xiannian Accepts Lebanese Envoy's Credentials I 3
PRC Envoy to Botswana Departs for Home I 3

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Antigua-Barbuda Leader Interviewed at Visit's End	J 1
Guyana's Naraine Receives PRC Envoy's Credentials	J 1
PRC Steps Up Antarctic Cooperation, Research	J 1
Meets Argentine Delegation	J 1
To Publish Research Documents	J 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Yu Qiuli Article on Army Building	K 1
Yu Qiuli on Modernizing People's Army	K 7
Deng Xiaoping Speech on Selecting Young Cadres	K 9
[SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING 1 Jul]	
Deng 1982 Speech on Streamlining Government	K 12
[SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING 1 Jul]	
Deng, Others Call for Learning from Zhu Boru	K 16
PLA Air Force Urged To Emulate Zhu Boru	K 16
Vice Minister Li on Flood Control Situation	K 17
XINHUA Comments on Curbing Economic Crime	K 17
GUANGMING RIBAO on Causes of 'Left' Tendency	K 19
[GUANGMING RIBAO 18 Jul]	

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTHWEST REGION

Shaanxi Party School Work Conference Ends 26 July	T 1
Shaanxi Cracks Down on Crime, Improves Security	T 2
[SHAANXI RIBAO 8 Jul]	
Xinjiang's Wang Enmao Attends Congress, Meeting	T 3
Trade Union Congress	T 3
Advanced Teachers Meeting	T 3

TAIWAN

Two Indicted on Charges of Spying for China [AFP]	V 1
Pacific Basin Economic Council Committee Formed	V 1
Taipei Commentary Rejects Deng Reunification Offer	V 1

'OPPOSITION' TO U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA MOVES VIEWED

HK280826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 83 p 7

["Special Dispatch" from correspondent Zhang Liang: "U.S. Central American Policy Arouses Strong Opposition at Home and Abroad; Reagan Defends Holding of Military Exercises in Honduras"]

[Text] Washington, 26 Jul -- U.S. President Reagan defended the series of recent grave U.S. moves on the Central American issue at a White House press conference this evening. He announced that the military exercises the United States was planning to hold in Honduras were "routine exercises held for many years." He said that the United States supported "dialogue, economic development, and negotiations," and also supported the provision of Central America with "guarantees for its security." He complained that "providing guarantees for security is a point to which people have been paying excessive attention." He said that the United States is resolutely opposed to the use of force, and denied that the United States had any plans for military intervention in Central America. He refused to answer questions on secret U.S. military activities in the Central American region.

The recent series of moves taken by the U.S. Government in Central America has heightened the tension in the region. After the United States had announced that it would carry out large-scale military exercises in the Caribbean region, there were reports that the Pentagon had proposed increasing the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador from 55 to 125 and was also preparing to build naval and air bases and arms dumps, costing \$150 million, in Honduras.

The recent tough language and moves of the Reagan administration on the Central American issue have aroused grave disquiet and strong reactions at home and abroad, and especially in Latin America. American public opinion and the Congress are universally opposed to the government's mistaken policy in escalating military action. The Senate has demanded that its Foreign Relations Committee immediately convene an "emergency meeting" at which Secretary of State Shultz should give explanations. House Speaker O'Neill said that the government's actions were "disastrous," and "will cause frightful consequences." Public opinion here holds that to dispatch 4,000 troops to another country for military exercises lasting half a year is in fact already a kind of military deployment. Government officials have hinted that the possibility of a military blockade against Nicaragua is not excluded. Some congressmen have pointed out that a military blockade will constitute an act of war.

In holding this press conference to defend the administration's Central American policy, President Reagan did his best to water down the scale and significance of the military exercises, and once again adopted a posture of welcoming the peace proposals of the Contadora Group of four countries. This was obviously related to the above-mentioned background.

U.S. ANNOUNCES NEW GRAIN DEAL WITH SOVIETS

OW290134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0118 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, July 28 (XINHUA) -- The United States and the Soviet Union have reached a new agreement in principle for long-term sales of American grain to Moscow, the U.S. Government announced today.

The agreement, which will come into effect on October 1, 1983, and will cover five years, was reached in Vienna on July 28 during a third round of negotiations regarding a new long-term grain agreement. Formal signing of the agreement will take place in late August.

I. 29 Jul 83

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block and trade negotiator William Brock announced at a White House briefing that under the terms of the new agreement, the Soviet Union will purchase from the United States 9 million metric tons of grain annually in approximately equal quantities of wheat and corn.

During any year of the agreement, the Soviet Union may purchase 3 million metric tons of wheat and corn in addition to the minimum of 9 million metric tons without prior consultation, they added.

U.S. officials said today that the new agreement marked a further effort by the U.S. President Reagan to regain a large share of the Soviet import market lost after President Carter imposed an embargo on grain sales to Moscow in January 1980.

CHINA-U.S. SOYBEAN SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN JILIN

OW281435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1312 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Changchun, July 28 (XINHUA) -- A 6-day Sino-American soybean symposium opened this morning in Changchun, capital of Jilin Province. The symposium is the first of its kind jointly sponsored by agricultural and scientific departments of China and the United States. Eighty-seven soybean experts attended the opening ceremony.

In his inaugural speech, Huo Mingguang, deputy governor of Jilin Province, said that China attaches great importance to soybean studies and an institute devoted to such studies has been set up in the Jilin Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science. China wants to learn advanced techniques in this field from other nations.

Norman Kellemeyn, counsellor for agricultural affairs of the U.S. Embassy in China, was present at the ceremony.

The experts of the two countries will exchange scientific techniques in soybean breeding, cultivation, resources, plant protection, physiology and processing during the symposium. Both China and the United States are major soybean producers in the world.

HE DONGCHANG FETES U.S. TEACHERS DELEGATION

OW282022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 28 (XINHUA) -- Minister of Education He Dongchang gave a banquet in honor of a U.S. Chinese language teachers delegation here this evening. It has come to attend a Sino-U.S. workshop on Chinese language teaching. In his toast, the minister said the discussions between the American teachers and the Chinese faculty members teaching Chinese to foreigners would help promote the teaching of the language and the mutual understanding of teachers of the two countries.

Headed Richard Thompson, director of the Division of Advanced Training and Research of the U.S. Department of Education, the 10-member delegation arrived in Beijing July 18 to take part in the workshop sponsored by the Society for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language under the China Association of Education. The Chinese and American teachers shared experience in teaching materials development, applied linguistics and Chinese language testing. Possibilities for further cooperation were also discussed. They visited places of historical interest in Beijing and Datong, Shanxi Province and they will leave for Qingdao tomorrow.

Also present at the banquet were Chinese teachers participating in the workshop and Charles W. Freeman, Jr., charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

COMMERCE MINISTER ON GOODWILL VISIT TO JAPAN

OW280927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Liu Yi, Chinese minister of commerce, left here for Tokyo by air this morning to pay a goodwill visit and study the management of urban and rural commerce in Japan at the invitation of the National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations and the Japanese Consumers' Cooperative Union.

BEIJING AMITY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PYONGYANG

OW290444 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- A seven-member delegation of Beijing led by Mayor Chen Xitong left here yesterday for Pyongyang on a friendship mission to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Pyongyang People's Committee.

Present at the railway station to see the delegation off were Duan Junyi, secretary of Beijing Municipal Communist Party Committee, and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON TRIP TO PANMUNJOM

HK281128 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 83 p 6

[Article by Tu Peilin: "A Trip to Panmunjom"]

[Text] It took 3 hours to travel from Pyongyang to Kaesong along the highway. When our car was approaching the demilitarized zone to the north of the military demarcation line a lot of huge rocks, which were taller than men and were placed along the sides of the highway, began to catch our eyes. Upon inquiry, we learned that these were obstacles to be used to block the road and stop the enemy's tanks in case of a northward invasion. We immediately sensed the unusual atmosphere in this sensitive zone.

We visited the historic Panmunjom zone on invitation after participating in the international conference of journalists on anti-imperialism, friendship, and peace held in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK. The Korean comrade who accompanied us during our trip told us that many people in the Kaesong zone have relatives in the south, and they shed tears when they see that American soldiers are holding on to the territory to the south of the military demarcation line, that the motherland is divided in two by artificially imposed barriers, that flesh and blood compatriots and relatives are separated and cannot reunite, and so on.

With comrades of the Korean People's Army leading the way along trenches dug on slopes, we climbed up to an observation post on the top of a hill. A scene of cruel reality in the human world presented itself before our eyes: Three kilometers away a reinforced concrete barrier, which U.S. and South Korean authorities began to build in August 1979, stretches along the 254 kilometer-long military demarcation line separating the southern part from the northern part of the country. Along this 10 meter-wide and 5 meter-high cement wall which lies across the Korean peninsula from east to west are positioned a lot of firing points, monitoring posts, and pillboxes. This barrier stretches a long way through hills and low-lying land, and border stakes have been placed where the wall meets rivers or ferries. It is this artificially imposed military demarcation line and this tall wall that split the 3,000 li-long beautiful Korean peninsula and brought about the great suffering of separation among 50 million Korean people. On the northern side of this hilly strip we saw many peasants meticulously cultivating Korean ginseng, a well-known local product of Kaesong, in the current busy season. However, silence reigned in the uninhabited demilitarized zone, which covers a 2 kilometer-strip on each side of the military demarcation line.

Through telescopes, we saw the silhouettes of American and South Korean soldiers on sentry duty in watchtowers to the south of the military demarcation line. Unconscious of the actual situation, a European reporter who traveled with us climbed over a short wall of the observation post to look far into the distance. An official of the Korean People's Army immediately called him down lest the enemy on the other side shoot him.

We had an even stronger feeling of a peculiar environment and unusual atmosphere after entering the Panmunjom meeting area, one of the focuses of world attention. Here we saw the conference room where the cease-fire negotiations between the two sides have been carried on since July 1951, the hall where the U.S. invading troops signed the Military Armistice Agreement on 27 July 1953 after suffering serious setbacks. Here we also saw the meeting room where the two sides of the Military Armistice Commission have talks from time to time. This is a small one-story house of simple structure painted sky blue on the outside. A dazzling line symbolizing 38 degrees north latitude passes through the center of the conference table in the room, dividing the conference table and the meeting room into the southern and northern halves. Whenever a meeting is held, the representatives of the two sides enter the meeting room through the southern and northern entrances, respectively, and take their seats at the southern and northern ends of the conference table. Korean comrades told us that the Military Armistice Commission had already held 419 meetings in this meeting room which had become a place to expose and denounce the United States' criminal acts of aggression against Korea. Over the past 30 years since the signing of the armistice agreement, protests against open violation by the United States and South Korea of the armistice agreement totaled 344,800. From January to 24 June this year, the U.S. and South Korean troops violated the armistice agreement 11,200 times by carrying out armed provocations and espionage activities on land, on the sea, and in the air.

When our eyes reached the "UN" flags hung on the wall facing north and placed on the southern end of the conference table in the meeting room, we could not help but feel a great shock. It is in the name of the "United Nations" that the U.S. invading troops marched into the northern part of Korea more than 30 years ago. In the fall of 1953, when the battle had just come to a halt, I visited this heroic country, Korea, where shell craters were scattered everywhere. I saw many cities which had been completely destroyed in the bombardments by the enemy; I saw the unburied bodies of those Chinese People's Volunteers who had just sacrificed their lives in fierce battles on the eve of the cease-fire; I also witnessed Korean people returning from valleys to rebuild their homes on ruins after having suffered untold pain in the war. In November 1975, I was sent to gather news in New York. From there I reported the adoption of the resolution on "Turning the State of Cease-fire Into a Sustaining Peace in Korea and Creating the Favorable Conditions for the Self-Determination, Peace, and Unification of Korea" by the 30th UN General Assembly. This resolution, jointly proposed by Algeria, China, and 41 other countries, definitely demanded the dismissal of the "headquarters of the UN army" and the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the UN banner, and suggested that the interested parties to the armistice agreement take action to replace the agreement on the military armistice in Korea with a peace agreement so as to ease tension in Korea and to safeguard and consolidate peace.

How time flies. Thirty years have passed since the signing of the armistice agreement, and 8 years have passed since the adoption of the resolution on the Korean issue by the 30th UN General Assembly. However, there are still 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in the southern part of the Korean peninsula today.

They are constantly bringing in modern arms and continue to use the "UN" flag as their camouflage in the meeting room in Panmunjom. This is an act of contempt for justice and a mockery of history! Just when we were visiting the meeting room, an American armyman and a South Korean soldier, with stern faces, were standing on the southern side outside the window. Keeping straight faces, they closely watched the movements of the visitors. At that moment I recalled a passage which a group of innocent and guileless Korean Young Pioneers -- wearing red scarves -- recited on 2 July at the opening ceremony of the international conference of journalists on anti-imperialism, friendship, and peace:

"Thirty-eight years have passed since our country was split into the southern and northern parts,

And we are the children born on the split territory.

Birds can fly freely in the sky,

And rivers keep flowing day and night.

Today our children's performance troupe can go abroad to put on shows,

Why can we not make friends with the children in the south, which is so close to us in the same country?"

Why? Why? Fifty million Korean people all have the right to ask the same question on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Korean armistice. This tragedy of the nation has lasted for nearly 40 years, since the end of the World War II. How can the conscience of mankind let such a tragedy carry on?

DPRK CITIZENS 'YEARN' FOR KOREAN REUNIFICATION

HK281500 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 83 p 6

[Article by correspondent Zhou Bizhong: "The People Yearn for Reunification"]

[Text] On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the victory of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War, this correspondent visited some industrial enterprises, cooperative farms, and army units near the northern border of the military demarcation line and talked with workers, peasants, cadres, and officers and men of the Korean People's Army. From these talks this correspondent gained the strong feeling that not one of them was not aggrieved by the division of the motherland and the separation of relatives or compatriots, and that not one of them did not crave the reunification of the nation and a family reunion.

In the city of Jiangyuanaogao [3068 0626 6670 7559], located at the foot of the Jingang [6855 9474] Mountains not far from the northern border of the military demarcation line, was the Sanripu [0005 2480 3184] cooperative farm. Li Ying-zhi [2621 5391 2784], chairman of the farm's management committee, said that 30 of the 260 households were gripped by the pain of family members being separated between the south and the north. This correspondent saw a peasant named Shen Xuan-ji [6855 6881 1015] who told this correspondent what had happened to him. Originally he lived with his family in Madali [7456 6671 6849] village in Ganchengmian [2616 1004 7240]. Not long after liberation in 1945 he joined the Workers Party of Korea and served as a secretary in Mianli [7240 6849]. In 1949, at the age of 25, he married a village girl. In the spring of the next year his wife gave birth to a boy. However, their happy life had barely started when the U.S.-Rhee aggressor troops came over. In the winter of that year he said farewell to his dear wife, leaving his hometown, picked up arms, joined the Gaocheng [7559 1004] guerrilla detachment, and fought the enemy over lofty mountains.

The last thing he expected was that he would never see his wife again. After the cease-fire he came to settle down in the Sanripu village, since his hometown was located on the southern side of the military demarcation line. Though Sanripu was only several li away from Madali, or less than an hour's walk away, the two could not get together. There was no means of communication between them. It was really a case of being separated from a person by only a short distance but with no way of knowing whether or not that person was still alive. For 30 years he had stayed at the home of a fellow countryman with the same surname, living alone. He told this correspondent that though he had been with his wife for less than 2 years, they loved each other dearly. The enemy had spoiled their happy life but could not destroy their deep and sincere affection. He thought his wife must be still alive, so he often rejected the advice of his well-meaning neighbors and friends and so far had remained a bachelor. He said: "I shall soon be 60 this year. It can be said that I have been a father for more than 30 years but I have never heard my own child cry 'papa.' With the early reunification of the motherland, I can also see my wife and the son I will be unable to recognize."

In the Gaocheng aquatic products office, this correspondent learned about another kind of case. Zheng Xi-fan [6774 3556 5400], director of the aquatics breeding workshop of this office, said that his original home was in a village in Fushan, South Korea. In his conversation with this correspondent, he still spoke with the heavy accent of Fushan area natives. He said that his father died early. To keep her three children alive, his mother became a servant with a landlord's family that year. At the age of 12 he began to work with his mother at the landlord's home, doing so until the year the war broke out. One day a relative of his told him that the Korean People's Army would soon reach the Fushan area. That day he fled the landlord's home and went to look for the Korean People's Army, which he joined.... Now he is the director of a workshop. His wife is a team head in charge of operations. They have two sons, one now acting as a squad leader with the army and the other studying at college. They also have four daughters; two are working and the other two are studying at middle school. It can be said that a family like theirs should be a happy one. But Zheng Xi-fan told this correspondent that the happier a person was, the more he would miss his folks in the south and the greater his heartbreak would be. He hoped that there could be an early end to this painful situation.

Time flies. Since the Korean cease-fire agreement was signed, 30 full years have passed. People may ask: How many 30 years periods can one have in his life? When can the country be reunited? When can the people be reunited?

In a nonmilitary area near Kaesong there is a Panmunjom cooperative farm. This is the only [as published] cooperative farm in the nonmilitary area in the north. According to the chairman of the farm's management committee this farm, which is not large-scale, has only five work groups and three special groups directly under its administration. There are more than 1,000 people on this farm, more than 300 of them laborers tilling the more than 200 hectares of land. Of the 186 peasant families, 33 have family members separated between the south and the north. The family of Cui Shun-nan [1508 5293 3948], leader of the first work group, is one of these families. He said that in November 1950 -- shortly after Kaesong was liberated -- his father, Cui Ying-lu [1508 5391 6922], went south to see his relatives and never returned. It was said that he was seized by the Li Sung-man puppet army. Even to this day nothing has been heard about him.

For a long time after his father left, the mother and son depended on each other for survival. Now he himself is already a father of four children and leader of the work group. Last year he earned 750 work points and his wife, 700 work points. They received an income of more than 2,000 won and lived happily. His mother said to him: "If your father were also here, how happy he would be!" Now what he can do is to turn his thoughts of his father into strength for building his homeland so that his father can live happily in his remaining years when the whole country is reunified in the future. The thoughts Cui Shun-nan has are actually shared by all members of this farm. For several decades, cherishing the memory of their relatives and dear ones, they have worked hard to build their homeland so that it can become more and more beautiful.

Who on earth actually created this historical tragedy that the Korean people's country is not unified and their families are separated? During our interview, many people pointed out with their personal experiences that the creator of this tragedy is none other than the United States.

Li Zai-xing [2621 0961 5281], a carpenter in a farm machinery repair group of the Banmenjun [2647 7024 6746] peace cooperative farm, told this reporter that his father, Li Qing-huan [2621 1987 3562], was deceived by the U.S.-Li aggressor troops and left home under their coercion. He said that since then, the grapevine his father planted in front of the gate has often evoked the family's memories of his father. Every autumn when the grapes are ripe, he would usually call his wife and children together under the grape trellis, and tell them, while eating the sweet and sour fruit, that it was the United States that severed them from their dear ones. Piao Shun-li [2613 7311 4409], a female worker in the Kaesong textile mill, also told this reporter how her husband had left home. She said that after the war stopped she thought her husband would come back very soon. However, she waited and waited and did not see him again. Finally she understood that until the United States withdraws its troops from South Korea, the reunification of her family can never be realized.

Jin Lian-ji [6855 6647 1015], senior colonel and secretary general of the Korean and Chinese side of the Military Armistice Commission, told this reporter how the United States has violated the armistice agreement. He said that from 27 July 1953 to 1982, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities have provoked more than 300,000 incidents which violated the armistice agreement on sea, on land, or in the air. To achieve their aim of splitting Korea forever, the U.S. and South Korean sides have built a 240 kilometer-long reinforced concrete wall along the military demarcation line. Recently the United States also plotted the deployment of powerful antipersonnel neutron bombs in South Korea. He pointed out that facts have shown that the United States is the chief criminal obstructing the reunification of Korea.

In Kaesong this reporter also paid a visit to Jin Ying-zuan [6855 5391 7018], chairman of the Kaesong City People's Committee, and Zhuo Yong-bin [0587 6978 1755], vice chairman of this committee, and asked them to offer their opinions on Korean reunification. They said that about 70 percent of Kaesong's 300,000 people suffer from being severed from their own flesh and blood. It stands to reason that people in Kaesong are most eager for reunification of the motherland. Judging from historical and present situations, it will not be possible to realize reunification unless the United States withdraws all its troops and military installations from South Korea and the matter is solved by the Korean people themselves. We are convinced that some day in the future, the reunification of the 3,000 li of beautiful land and the reunion of the more than 50 million Korean people will certainly be realized.

AFP REPORTS WU XUEQIAN'S THAILAND VISIT SCHEDULE

OW261824 Hong Kong AFP in English 1814 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, July 26 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian is to arrive here Saturday from Pakistan for a three-day visit and an audience with Thai King Phumiphon Adunyadet, officials said today.

According to a tentative itinerary, Mr. Wu is expected to hold two rounds of talks with his counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila on Saturday and Air Chief Marshal Sitthi is to host a dinner for Mr. Wu that night at the Foreign Ministry, officials said. Mr. Wu, who succeeded Huang Hua in November 1982, is scheduled to meet Chinese Embassy officials and have lunch there on Sunday. He is to hold a press conference at a hotel on Monday before meetings with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and the king at his palace. He is to return home early next Tuesday.

The visit will be his first as foreign minister to a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). ASEAN comprises Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

SRV REFUSAL TO WITHDRAW TROOPS ASSESSED

BK281455 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Station commentator Ya Ming's "article": "The Hanoi Authorities Are Making Efforts"]

[Text] The recent statements by the Hanoi authorities have once again affirmed that they stubbornly refuse to withdraw their aggressive troops from Kampuchea. They vociferously stated that they are prepared to keep their troops in Kampuchea 10 or 20 years and even until the sun rises from the West if necessary. Such a statement by the Vietnamese authorities seems to show that they are exceedingly strong, that no one can attack them, and that should they occupy Kampuchea forever, no one will dare to do anything against them.

However, anyone who knows anything about the situation in the Kampuchean battlefield and the international situation regarding the Kampuchean question may come to the following conclusion: Vietnam is in dire difficulties. Outwardly, it looks awe-inspiring, but in fact it is very weak; it has no strength at all. First, the Vietnamese authorities have been bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield. A little more than 4 years ago when the Vietnamese authorities launched a large-scale offensive against Kampuchea, they were extremely arrogant and behaved as if they would be able to swallow Kampuchea in a single go. However, not long after that, their foolish design of lightning attack, lightning victory just fizzled out like a soap bubble.

During the past more than 4 years, the five dry-season offensives of the Vietnamese aggressor troops all met with a complete failure under the heavy attacks of the Kampuchean patriotic forces and people. At present, in the Kampuchean battlefield, the more than 100,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops ducked their heads and huddled in fear inside the towns and positions and along communication lines only. They have lost the initiative and are under constant attack.

Taking a closer look into Vietnam, we can see that because the Hanoi authorities have stubbornly waged the war of aggression against Kampuchea, Vietnam's little material, natural, and human resources have been seriously squandered. For example, half of its budget has been spent on the military. This has caused its national economy to fall into a predicament. In such a situation, the Vietnamese people's resentment has been growing steadily.

On the international plane, the just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors waged by the Kampuchean people has enjoyed sympathy and broad support of the ASEAN countries and of peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples in the world. The past four UN General Assembly sessions have repeatedly, by an overwhelming majority vote, condemned Vietnam's aggression and demanded that Vietnamese troops completely withdraw from Kampuchea. Vietnam and its supporter, the Soviet Union, are increasingly isolated on the international scene. The war of aggression against Kampuchea has become an ever-hampering burden for them. It is most evident that in the Kampuchean question, the situation is developing most unfavorably to the Vietnamese aggressors. This situation has greatly worried the Vietnamese authorities. They are making an all-out effort to peddle the so-called partial troop withdrawals and dialogue between blocks of countries, and to use double-meaning remarks. These two acts aimed at the negotiating table are in search of something that has eluded them on the battlefield.

What has made them slap their own face till it swells and then boast that they are plentiful, claiming that the Kampuchean situation is irreversible and resorting to the misleading contention that time is on their side? It is in order to shake the public's faith in solving the Kampuchean question on the basis of fairness and to entice the public into abandoning the principles governing the settlement of the Kampuchean question, accepting their unreasonable demands, and tacitly recognizing the consequences of their aggression and expansion against neighboring countries. However, this is merely a daydream. The Kampuchean people are presently enhancing their solidarity and are consistently resisting the Vietnamese aggressors, striving hard to make the situation more favorable for themselves. They are firmly optimistic of the future of the struggle. The international community is also increasing support for Kampuchea's resistance against aggression and is bringing pressure to bear on Vietnam from all sides in order to force the Vietnamese aggressors to withdraw from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people and the peoples of all countries firmly believe that if they continue to struggle, they will triumph, for time is on their side. The Vietnamese authorities' military threats and political intimidation and deception can in no way shake their firm confidence.

WU, IN PAKISTAN, DENOUNCES USSR'S AFGHAN ACTIONS

Urges USSR Withdrawal

OW290812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Islamabad, July 29 (XINHUA) -- "The key to the solution of the Afghan question is in the hands of the Soviet Union," said Chinese State councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian at a press conference here today.

Asked about China's position with regard to international guarantee on the Afghan problem, Wu said: "The question involved here is that it is the Soviet Union that should be the first to make a guarantee. First of all, it should withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. On this basis, China is ready to join an international guarantee at any time."

But the Chinese foreign minister said that he has not seen to this moment any indication for a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Deplores Refugee Situation

LD281839 Beijing XINHUA in English 1428 GMT 28 Jul 83

["Chinese Foreign Minister Visits Afghan Refugee Camp in Pakistan" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, July 28 (XINHUA) -- "We condemn the obdurate stand taken by those who merely talk about a political settlement but have refused to withdraw their troops up to this day," said Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today regarding the Afghan problem. He was addressing a gathering of Afghan refugees at Nasirbagh tentage village on the outskirts of Pashawar.

He noted: "The Soviet armed intervention and aggression of Afghanistan has not only gravely infringed upon Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty, but also left millions of Afghan people homeless and displaced, seeking refuge in neighbouring countries, a tragedy rarely seen in the modern history of international relations."

"We deeply sympathise with the Afghan people in their sufferings and highly appreciate the humanitarian relief and aid provided to you by the government and people of Pakistan and the international community," he stated. He pointed out: "We firmly support the Afghan people in their just struggle to regain the independence and freedom of their motherland and strongly demand the total and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops. We hold that the Afghan people are entitled to have the right to determine their own destiny and we fully respect Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and its non-aligned and Islamic status." "It is our hope that the Afghan refugees will be able to return to their homeland in honour and safety at an early date. Your cause of opposing aggression is a just one which has won the support of the justice-upholding people all over the world. We firmly stand on your side," the Chinese foreign minister declared.

Malik Nazir Gul, representative of Afghan refugees, also spoke at the gathering. He condemned the Soviet aggressor troops for their crimes and expressed gratitude for China's sympathy with and support for the Afghan people. He voiced the determination that the people of Afghanistan will carry on their holy war until all Soviet aggressors are withdrawn from their country.

Foreign Minister Wu was accompanied by Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan in his visit to the Afghan refugee camp. He presented a consignment of stationary and daily necessities to the Afghan refugee children.

BEIJING REVIEW Interview

OW291308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said the key to a political settlement of the Afghan and Kampuchean issues is for the Soviet Union and Vietnam to withdraw their troops from these two countries respectively.

Wu Xueqian, who is also state councillor, made this point in an exclusive interview carried in the August 1 issue of the English language weekly BEIJING REVIEW. He gave the interview on July 23, just before he left Beijing to visit Pakistan and Thailand.

Wu said that he has not seen any change in the Soviet Union's policy toward Afghanistan and the demand for Soviet troop withdrawal from there has not been accepted. Vietnam is still clinging to its intransigent stand and refusing to pull its troops out of Kampuchea, Wu said. Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan seriously violates the United Nations Charter and the fundamental principles of international relations, Wu Xueqian said. The UN secretary-general's representative has made great efforts to seek a political settlement, but the key to a political settlement -- Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan -- has still not been accepted, he added.

The Chinese foreign minister said he supports and applauds the Pakistan Government's efforts to uphold justice and adhere to principle on the Afghan issue. He also paid tribute to Pakistan for upholding the United Nations resolution and providing humanitarian aid to the Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

Wu Xueqian said Thailand and the other ASEAN countries have defended the UN Charter and the norms of international relations by demanding that Vietnam implement the relevant UN resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and pull out all its troops from Kampuchea. The ASEAN nations have also played an important role in safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia.

As everyone knows, Wu said, the heart of the Kampuchean issue is the fact that Vietnam is an aggressor and that Kampuchea is the victim of Vietnam's aggression. Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, which has lasted for more than four years now, poses a grave threat to the security of the ASEAN countries and jeopardizes peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole.

China, together with the ASEAN and all other peace-loving countries, supports the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression solely for the purpose of maintaining the principle that a country's sovereignty is inviolable, preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia and safeguarding world peace. In distorting the nature of the Kampuchean issue, Wu Xueqian said, Vietnam has attempted to cover up its crimes of aggression, divert the attention of the world community and sow discord between China and the ASEAN countries.

The foreign minister also commented on the "hope" expressed by certain people that China would demonstrate "flexibility" on the Kampuchean issue and that it should hold talks with Vietnam. If Vietnam commits itself to unconditionally withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea and takes actions to that end, Wu said, China will be willing to hold negotiations with it on the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry in March this year issued a statement explaining China's stand and proposals on improving Sino-Vietnamese relations, he noted. But up till now it has not yet received serious consideration or a positive response from the Vietnamese authorities, he added.

I. 29 Jul 83

F 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

USSR CONTINUES 'SLAUGHTER' OF AFGHAN PEOPLE

LD281859 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 28 Jul 83

["More Afghans Killed by Soviet Troops" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, July 28 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet occupation troops in Afghanistan have continued their slaughter of Afghan people, according to reports reaching here. Afghan information and documentation centre reported that on July 19, the Soviet troops killed four children and four aged people in Gal'eh-ye Saber village in the capital area of Logar Province. The four children were of the same family. The four old were taken out from their houses and killed in front of villagers who had been brought there. One of the old people called Abdul Wahab was 80 and another was 60. The Soviet troops committed the crime during a house to house search for mujahdeen and their supporters in a number of villages of the province. It was earlier reported that the Soviet troops massacred 12 old men in the capital of Ghazni Province as "sympathizers of the resistance movement."

AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported that the newly appointed Governor Abdul Hamid of the Kabul regime in Gal'eh-ye Saber on July 15 rounded up as many as 2,500 people for forced recruitment. After his appointment he had announced a new policy of putting an end to forcible conscription, which turned out to be a cunning trick to lure the people hiding in surrounding mountains to return home. It was just the conclusion of the month of Ramadan (fasting) that he imposed a siege and took all the people into custody in Gal'eh-ye Saber city. The captured people ranging from 16 to 45 in age were shifted outside Gal'eh-ye Saber to make up for the reduced source of troops.

SOUTH ASIAN FOREIGN SECRETARIES MEET IN INDIA

OW281357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1325 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] New Delhi, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Foreign secretaries of seven South Asian countries began a 2-day conference here today to discuss the problems of South Asian regional cooperation. This is a high-level official meeting in preparation for the foreign ministers' conference of the seven South Asian countries to be started on August first. The seven South Asian countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India. The conference of foreign secretaries will finalise the draft declaration and the agreed projects of regional cooperation for the consideration of the foreign ministers.

The idea of South Asian regional cooperation was first mooted by the late President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh in early 1980. After that, four meetings of foreign secretaries were held in Colombo, Katmandu, Islamabad and Dhaka. These meetings identified areas of possible cooperation and recommended a program of action in the agreed areas. Following the successive high-level official meetings, nine study groups were established to conduct studies and to make concrete recommendations. These include agriculture, rural development, telecommunications, health, transport services and others. An Indian spokesman said here that the South Asian countries should evolve their own model of cooperation, a beginning has been made and it is gathering momentum, he said.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS FRENCH NUCLEAR ARMS DISPUTE

HK290857 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 83 p 7

["Newsletter From France" by reporters Zhao Xiangqian and Ma Weimin: "A Controversy Over the Issue of France's Nuclear Independence"]

[Text] At present, there is controversy in political and press circles in France over the issue of France's nuclear independence. The argument involves two topics, one being whether France's nuclear deterrent force should be included in the U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks in Geneva; and the other concerning the justifiability and effectiveness of this nuclear force. The former is argued about within the majority of the party in power, while the latter is raised by individual leaders of the opposition parties. As pointed out in LE MONDE, France originally had little to do with the "dual resolution" of NATO, but now it is in the forefront of this debate.

In mid-July, the French Communist party set forth its stand on France's nuclear power in a joint statement with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The French Communist Party [PCF] maintained that such a power was necessary for safeguarding the security and independence of France. This position was identical with that of the French Government. However, the PCF also held that since France is a member state of NATO, "its nuclear forces should be taken into account when the overall nuclear forces in Europe are calculated." This viewpoint evidently conflicted with the proposal of the French Government, thus arousing strong reaction from French official and press circles.

On 14 July, President Mitterrand reiterated that he opposed the Soviet Union's drawing France's nuclear power into the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks. He said emphatically: "The independence and territorial integrity of France can only be determined by myself in Paris, and not by any authorities in Moscow, Washington, or Geneva."

Many French newspapers and periodicals also held that drawing France's nuclear power into the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks would mean regarding France's strategic nuclear power as being the same category as the Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal; and would mean making no distinction between the Soviet Union's SS-20 missiles and the nuclear forces of France and Britain, which are equipped mainly with submarine missiles.

According to the reports of LE MONDE and LE MATIN, at a cabinet meeting held on 20 July, President Mitterrand talked "for a long time" on the dispute occurring within the party in power. He held that the proposal of the Soviet Union was but a "trap." Once its purpose was gained, the Soviet Union would have "achieved a great diplomatic and strategic success." He predicted that by this step, the nuclear power of the United States and Europe might be "dislocated." In Europe, France and Britain would have to use their limited nuclear power to confront the nuclear arsenal of the Soviet Union. There would be greater dissension within NATO, and France would inevitably be restricted in improving and developing its nuclear weapons. Public opinion here also pointed out that by insisting on such a proposal, the Soviet Union is intentionally trying to shift the responsibility for the failure of the Geneva talks onto France.

At present, the majority of the party in power stress the safeguarding of unity within the government. The PCF has also stated that it will not withdraw from the government for this reason and has reaffirmed its bounden duty to the government. President Mitterrand expected that those holding different views would gradually change their stand. It is thus obvious that the controversy will not affect the unity of the government.

The attack on the justifiability and effectiveness of France's nuclear power was first launched by (Pan Dong), general secretary of the Union for French Democracy, which is one of the opposition parties. Last month, he wrote an article in which he regarded France's nuclear power as an untrustable "new Maginot line." A few days ago, he further criticized France's nuclear power by saying that it was "morally untenable," "militarily ineffective," and "politically deceptive." So far, very few people are in agreement with him. Not only the majority in the ruling party, but also the opposition parties have opposed and criticized his viewpoint.

TO DEVELOP OWN ANTIRADAR MISSILE SYSTEM

OW290736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] London, July 28 (XINHUA) -- The British Government decided today to buy a British-made anti-radar missile system rather than an existing and less expensive American rival.

Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine told the House of Commons that the choice of the British air-launched anti-radar missile (alarm) system was made amid fierce competition from the American high-speed anti-radar missile (harm) system.

The decision to buy British could create up to 3,000 more job opportunities, he said.

The government's decision followed a bitter seven-month-long battle in Whitehall.

The Defence Ministry backed the British weapon on the grounds that the technology of homing warheads is so important that Britain must become involved. But the Treasury and the Foreign Office opposed the British bid, saying it was better to buy a cheaper, proven system from the United States.

The British system is said to be still on the drawing board and would cost about 100 million pounds sterling more than the American system.

The British Government had been warned of the risk of retaliation by Washington if the American bid lost.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher gave her crucial support for the British system and the "buy-British" argument carried the day.

The proposed British weapon is a new anti-radar "thinking missile" that, when fired from a tornado strike aircraft, will seek out and destroy the ground radar being used to direct anti-aircraft fire. If the radar turned off after the missile has been launched, its memory and navigation system will enable it to complete the attack.

CPC WORKERS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ROMANIA

OW281304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Communist Party workers' delegation led by Xue Ju, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, deputy secretary of the C.P.C. Zhejiang Provincial Committee and governor of Zhejiang, left here by air today on a friendly visit to Romania.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Li Shuzheng, alternate member and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

Also present at the airport was Cristache Mocanu, counsellor of the Romanian Embassy here.

PRC, CSSR SIGN TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD290225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1420 GMT 28 Jul 83

["Chen Muhua on Growing Sino-Czechoslovak Cooperation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said to the visiting Czechoslovak Scientists today that "We are pleased to see that cooperation between China and Czechoslovakia in scientific and technological fields has been growing rapidly in recent years." She made this statement at a meeting with a scientific and technological cooperation delegation from Czechoslovakia led by Zdenek Smely, vice minister of the development of technology and investment of Czechoslovakia.

"We hope that our two sides will increase such cooperation on the existing basis in an effort to further promote the economic relations and trade between the two countries," Chen Muhua said. "So long as the two sides made common efforts, there will be broad prospects for such cooperation," Chen added.

Speaking of his impressions on his tour of Beijing, Shenyang, Changcun, Jilin, Zdenek Smely praised China for the achievements it has made in its agriculture and other fields. He said he shared Chen Muhua's view that "there exist broad prospects for scientific and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China."

In recent years, there has been cooperation between the two countries in metallurgical, machinery, chemical and light industries and in agriculture and forestry.

After the meeting, Wang Wenzhe, chairman of the Chinese section of the committee and vice-minister of light industry, and Vice-Minister Zdenek Smely, chairman of the Czechoslovak section of the committee, signed a protocol of the joint committee of the 25th meeting for scientific and technological cooperation between China and Czechoslovakia on behalf of their respective governments.

Chen Muhua attended the signing ceremony. Also present on both occasions was Jan Sabol, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Czechoslovak Embassy here.

The delegation, led by Vice Minister Zdenek Smely, has come to attend the 25th meeting of the Joint Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between China and Czechoslovakia.

LI, ZHAO GREET SAO TOME-PRINCIPE'S DA COSTA

Li Holds Banquet

OW282058 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1618 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China said this evening that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Sao Tome and Principe are based on the five principles for peaceful coexistence, in the interests of the people of both countries and therefore full of vitality. Li Xiannian made these remarks at a banquet he hosted to welcome Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Li Xiannian said that there has been a satisfactory development of friendly cooperation in political, economic, cultural and other fields between the two countries, thanks to the joint efforts by both sides. He expressed his confidence that the current visit of President Da Costa to China assuredly will add a new chapter to the history of friendship between the two countries.

Li Xiannian said: "We have always maintained that all countries should be equal, whether they are big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor. We support the people of all countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and develop their economy and culture. We stand for the North-South dialogue, increased South-South cooperation and the establishment of a just and rational new international economic order." He pointed out that China is willing to work together with Sao Tome and Principe and other Third World countries for the realization of these aims and for the maintenance of world peace.

Li Xiannian said that the government and people of Sao Tome and Principe have made unremitting efforts to safeguard their national independence and develop their national economy. The Chinese Government and people sincerely wish the people of Sao Tome and Principe new successes on the road ahead.

President Da Costa said: This is the second time in 8 years that I have come to your beautiful country, the People's Republic of China, for an official visit. He said that his current visit will further consolidate the friendship and solidarity between the people of the two countries.

On the international situation, Da Costa said that the Government of Sao Tome and Principe is watching with great concern the growing condemnable tendencies in the political arena; i.e., the use of arms instead of dialogue and the use of power politics instead of dialogue, meetings, reconciliation and search for international practices and laws to solve conflicts between nations by peaceful means. On the other hand, he said, some countries openly interfere with and blackmail other countries in disregard of their sovereignty, honor and dignity. Such acts have been condemned by the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Da Costa pointed out emphatically that ever since its independence, Sao Tome and Principe has taken the clear-cut stand to uphold the U.N. Charter and the fundamental principles of the Organization of African Unity and the Nonaligned Movement.

On North-South dialogue, Da Costa said, some industrialized countries have always held in contempt the future of millions upon millions of people in the Third World countries enraged by their selfishness. In the face of this situation, it is entirely beneficial for countries on the Southern Hemisphere to promote and strengthen South-South cooperation, which is prerequisite for North-South dialogue. He said: The history of the people is an ode to their unity, mutual help and cooperation in order to safeguard their common interests. We are for strengthening sound interdependence among countries but against all acts which lead to the creation of spheres of influence and the dependence of one country on another.

I. 29 Jul 83

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Da Costa said: The people of Sao Tome and Principe are determined to search for peace, because without peace our country is unable to provide a bright future for future generations.

The banquet this evening was held at the Great Hall of the People. Madam Amitia Pinto da Costa, wife of President Da Costa; Aissata Pinto da Costa, daughter of the president; and Maria da Graca Amorim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Liberation Movement and minister of foreign affairs; and other distinguished guests attended the banquet on invitation. Also present were Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyaincain, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Ji Pengfei, state councillor.

President Da Costa flew here this morning. He was greeted at the airport by Chen Puru, head of the reception committee of the Chinese Government and minister of railways, and Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs.

In the afternoon, President Li Xiannian presided over a solemn ceremony to welcome President Da Costa in the plaza east of the Great Hall of the People. President Da Costa reviewed an honor guard made up by the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the company of President Li Xiannian. The two leaders had a pleasant conversation in the Great Hall of the People after the ceremony.

Zhao Speaks After Meeting

OW290844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today expounded China's three principles for handling Sino-Soviet relations and Sino-U.S. relations.

He defined these principles upheld by the Chinese government as: "First, China is consistently opposed to hegemonism pursued by the two superpowers. Second, China will maintain and develop normal state-to-state relations with these two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and China will continue its dialogue with the Soviet Union and the United States. Third, there are still obstacles in the development of Sino-Soviet and Sino-U.S. relations but the obstacles are not on the side of China."

The Chinese premier reiterated China's determination to continue working for world peace.

Premier Zhao made these remarks at his three-hour talks with Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of Sao Tome and Principe. The two leaders discussed the world situation and bilateral relations.

Zhao Ziyang said that the world is still in a state of tension and turbulence, and Third World countries suffer much from this. Therefore, he said, they should close their ranks, prevent the superpowers from interference, and resolve their problems by themselves. Issues in Africa should be settled by the African people themselves. "China is very much concerned about African unity," the Chinese premier stated. "We are sincerely rejoiced at the successful convocation of the 19th summit of the Organization of African Unity." He also said that China will take South-South cooperation as the starting point for developing economic cooperation with other countries.

President Da Costa said that people are worrying over the world situation as it is. Imperialism has been creating tension in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The situation in Southern Africa is getting all the more complicated and dangerous as a result of the inroad of non-black forces.

I. 29 Jul 83

I 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

He condemned the South African authorities for disrupting the process of the decolonization of Namibia. The relevant resolution of the United Nations has provided the basis for a solution to the Namibia question, he stressed.

Referring to expanding cooperation among Third World countries, Da Costa said that South-South cooperation supersedes the ordinary sense of economic cooperation. Strengthening South-South cooperation would help change the old economic order and force industrialized nations to overcome their egoism.

On bilateral relations, the president said that his country and China should further their friendly relations. In the economic field, the two countries could expand trade and undertake more cooperative projects such as the multiple utilization of dried coconut and cocoa and fishing operations.

Premier Zhao Ziyang appreciated Da Costa's proposals, saying: "Our two countries can cooperate in many ways."

The two leaders said they were satisfied with the results of the talks.

Taking part in the talks on the Sao Tome and Principe side were Maria do Nascimento da Graca Amorim, minister of foreign affairs, and other principal members of the president's party. On the Chinese side were Chen Puru, minister of railways, and Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

LI XIANNIAN ACCEPTS LEBANESE ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW280931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Salim Tadmouri, new ambassador of the Republic of Lebanon to China, presented his credentials to Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, this afternoon.

PRC ENVOY TO BOTSWANA DEPARTS FOR HOME

OW272358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1929 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Gaborone, July 27 (XINHUA)-- Chinese Ambassador to Botswana Wang Rensan left here today at the termination of his office here.

He bade good-bye to Botswana President Dr. Quett Masire on July 22 who said African countries have a high opinion of China and China, unlike some big powers, has come as a friend. "When we need help, China comes, never asking something in return nor dictating things," the president added.

The Chinese ambassador gave a farewell reception on July 21.

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA LEADER INTERVIEWED AT VISIT'S END

OW280933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Shanghai, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Vere Cornwall Bird, prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda, wound up his official friendly visit to China and left here by air this morning.

Among those seeing him off at the airport were Wen Minsheng, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai.

Prior to his departure, Prime Minister Bird told XINHUA about his impressions of China visit. He said it was a very good arrangement for the people from the developing countries to come and get to know more of China. "For us, it is a most informative visit and very enjoyable," he added. Bird said, "I have observed your people are very hard-working and very ambitious for their country."

He said China is developing at a very rapid rate and the various resources there is being utilized. Bird said, "China is observing and assessing what is happening in the world. China has a responsibility to make contributions towards what goes on in this world. I feel the contribution of China is going to be very helpful."

Prime Minister Bird stressed that the world today needs friendship and peace. "From what I have seen of China and the Chinese, I am satisfied that the people of China, the nation of China can contribute towards restoring stability among the other nations." Bird expressed his gratitude to China for her effort to be concerned about the affairs of the developing nations. "I am returning home to tell my people of your friendly attitude, your concern for our welfare," he said. He expressed the belief that the relationship between Antigua and Barbuda and China would grow in the future.

GUYANA'S NARAIN RECEIVES PRC ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW282016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Georgetown, July 29 (XINHUA) -- New Chinese Ambassador to Guyana, Yang Mai, presented his credentials to Guyanese Vice-President Steve Naraine at the state house here this morning.

The vice-president had a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador after the ceremony.

PRC STEPS UP ANTARCTIC COOPERATION, RESEARCHMeets Argentine Delegation

LD290237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 28 Jul 83

["Li Peng Meets Argentine National Antarctica Bureau Delegation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng met here this evening with a delegation from the National Antarctica Bureau of Argentina led by Major General Roberto A. Day, director of the bureau.

Li Peng said that the Chinese people have sound relations with the people of Argentina and other Latin-American countries. In recent years, he noted that China has had good cooperation with Argentina on Antarctic studies. Such exchanges and cooperation are beneficial to both countries.

I. 29 Jul 83

J 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

China will strengthen its Antarctic research, along with the progress of its modernization and the expansion of its national economic capacity, Li Peng said.

Major Day said that Argentina is interested in its cooperation with China on the study of Antarctica.

Li Peng also inquired of the guests about accounts of Argentina's Antarctica research.

Present at the meeting were Luo Yuru, director of the National Committee for Antarctic Research, and Hector A. Subiza, Argentina Ambassador to China.

The Argentine guests arrived here on July 25 at the invitation of China's National Committee for Antarctic Research. During their stay in Beijing, they exchanged views with their Chinese colleagues on further cooperation on Antarctic research. The guests will leave here tomorrow for Xian, Shanghai and Hangzhou.

To Publish Research Documents

OW290824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 29 (XINHUA) -- China will publish two collections of papers on Antarctic research, the China National Committee for Antarctic Research announced here today.

A committee official also said China will join the Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research (SCAR) under the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), to promote cooperation and academic exchanges with other countries in the field.

The collections contain 38 papers appraised recently by specialists and scholars in Beijing reflecting initial results of China's Antarctic research. The papers focus on topics including geology, paleontology, sedimentation, meteorology, geophysics, marine chemistry and biology.

In recent years, 19 Chinese scientists have conducted studies in the Antarctica. Two are now participating in winter research at an Australian Antarctic Station. More scientists will be sent in 1983-84 to carry out surveys at Antarctic stations of Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Chile, the National Committee for Antarctic Research said.

YU QIULI ARTICLE ON ARMY BUILDING

OW290215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 26 Jul 83

["Excerpts" of article by Yu Qiuli: "The Direction of Army Building in the New Period -- A Study of the Expositions on Army Building in 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'" -- a report on this article carried by Beijing XINHUA in English at 0247 GMT on 26 July indicates that it is published in the 26 July issue of JIEFANGJUN BAO]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jul (XINHUA) -- "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" contains 10 speeches on Army building. This shows that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important thinking on Army building in the new historical period holds a notable place in the entire "Selected Works."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping's expositions on Army building are rich in substance. Condensed into one sentence, they put forward before the whole Army the general goal of building a powerful modern, regular and revolutionary army, formulate the policies, principles and measures for achieving this goal, and point out the correct way forward for the Army in the new historical period. Only if we genuinely understand and grasp this point can we catch up, in our thinking, with the situation and with the plans of the CPC Central Committee and its Military Commission and can we conform, in our various tasks, to the general requirements of Army building.

1. Comrade Xiaoping's proposal to build a powerful modern, regular and revolutionary Army tallies entirely with the requirements of the developing situation abroad and at home, and is necessary for fulfilling the historical tasks the party has entrusted to the Army. The four modernizations include the modernization of national defense, and the core of a modern national defense is to have a modern Army. This is one aspect. Another aspect is that our country's four modernizations are being carried out in an international situation in which the danger of war still exists. We must make use of all the peacetime available to strengthen the Army in an all-round way and to make good preparations against a war of aggression. Judged either by the requirements of the four modernizations or by the task of defending the four modernizations and safeguarding our socialist motherland, both the goal and direction of Army building in this historical period as pointed out by Comrade Xiaoping are of far-reaching significance. Revolutionization, modernization and regularization of the armed forces constitute Army building. The three form a unified entity; they are interrelated and mutually conducive. Revolutionization, an intrinsic characteristic of our people's armed forces led by the party, is a precondition and political guarantee for our Army to achieve modernization and regularization. Comrade Xiaoping's remarks on consolidating the armed forces, on restoring and carrying forward our Army's revolutionary traditions, on changing the style of the party and the Army, on building the ranks politically and ideologically, on building the ranks of cadres and leading bodies, on relations between the Army and the people and so on show how concerned he is about the revolutionization of our Army. While persisting in revolutionization, we must also note the rapid development of modern science and technology and their extensive application in the military field, the series of major changes in the means and patterns of war that have taken place or will take place, and the greatly increased role of armament, equipment, science and technology in a modern war. In this respect, our Army is still in a rather backward state. Therefore, modernization is a very urgent issue, a key issue, in building our armed forces. Following modernization comes regularization. Regularization is an indispensable condition for ensuring a centralized, unified command of our Army and for increasing the capabilities of the various services to fight in coordination. We must have a complete, unified understanding of the general policy on Army building put forward by Comrade Xiaoping and guard against any onesidedness.

In the past 30 years or more, our Army has traversed a tortuous course in revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing itself and has acquired some profound experience and lessons in this regard. By contrasting positive experience with negative experience, we can have a more profound understanding of the great significance of the general policy put forward by Comrade Xiaoping for building a powerful modern, regular and revolutionary Army. This policy sums up the historical experience of our Army in building itself; it also takes in the useful experience of various nations today in military building. This policy is the result of inheriting and developing Mao Zedong's military thinking. We must highly treasure this correct guiding policy which we have secured at great cost and must work hard to implement.

2. As an initial step in studying Comrade Xiaoping's works on building a powerful modern, regular and revolutionary Army, I feel it necessary to put emphasis on understanding and grasping the following 10 points:

First, carry out all-round consolidation of the armed forces and make good preparations against a war of aggression. In view of the serious disruption of the work of Army building caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out repeatedly in 1975 and 1977 that without consolidation our Army would be unable to fight battles. He summed up the problems to be corrected in consolidating the Army, such as "oversized organizations, laxity, arrogance, extravagance and laziness." He stressed the need to build leading bodies who dare to change the state of softness, laziness and laxity as a first and foremost task. He said that it is necessary to use consolidation to enhance party spirit, eliminate factionalism, heighten the sense of discipline, raise work efficiency and carry forward the traditional style of hard struggle. Comrade Xiaoping also pointed out that work should be done in the order of priorities to streamline organization, improve equipment and strategies, elevate training to the strategic level and improve the command and management abilities of cadres. Comrade Xiaoping stated that the purpose of solving these questions is to do away with the consequences of the "Great Cultural Revolution," change the chaos in Army work, revive the glorious tradition of our Army, boost the combat capabilities of PLA units and to be well prepared against a war of aggression. He added that this is not only important in eliminating chaos and restoring order but is also a requirement to be met in the long-term work of Army building. We should clearly understand this.

Second, the Army should act as a model in implementing the party's line, principles and policies. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out that the Army must keep to the four basic principles, strengthen its political and ideological work and be a model in implementing the party's line, principles and policies. As for how to achieve this, Comrade Xiaoping has made many statements; they can be summarized as follows: First, we should lay stress on liquidating the influence of "left" ideas. Since "left" ideas represent a deep rooted ideology, we should not neglect their influence in the Army. While laying stress on correcting "left" tendencies, we should guard against and correct any right tendency. Opposition to and negation of the four basic principles may come from the "left" or the right. Both deserve our attention. Second, we should intensify the study of basic Marxist theory and education on the party's line, principles and policies so as to lay a sound theoretical foundation and a good basis for practice. Thus we will be able to solve the fundamental problem rather than tackling side issues. Third, we should, on our own initiative, observe political and organizational discipline and follow instructions in all our actions. It is necessary to stress the need of taking the overall interests into consideration. Every cadre should attach prime importance to party spirit and resolutely overcome factionalism. The statements made by Comrade Xiaoping tell us that firm implementation of the line set forth by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 12th CPC National Congress is a sacred duty of our Army. Only by carrying out this sacred duty can the Army obey the party's absolute leadership, act in political unison with the party Central Committee and keep to the correct orientation of Army building.

Third, we should base ourselves on the idea that the weak can defeat the strong and carry out the strategic principle of active defense. Strategic principle is an important question that concerns the building of our Army and its combat operations in the future. Summing up the views of many comrades, Comrade Xiaoping explicitly pointed out that our strategic principle should be one of active defense, and that active defense is not limited to defensive operations but also includes attacks and protracted combat and is a principle for directing the entire process of war. This principle was set forth on the basis of the following realities in our country: First, ours is a socialist country which will absolutely not invade others. Second, our country's safety and our achievements in national construction must be protected. Third, our weapons and equipment are still very backward, and even if our army is modernized in terms of weapons and equipment in 10 or 20 years, it will still be inferior to aggressors equipped with highly modernized weapons and equipment. However, we have a vast territory and a large population, we have the heroic spirit of triumphing over all strong enemies and we have the tradition of using poor equipment to defeat well-equipped enemies and of relying on protracted war to wear down and finally vanquish the enemies. As long as we adhere to the strategic principle of active defense and keep to the principle of people's war, we are sure to win final victory.

Fourth, the cadre ranks, in particular the leading bodies, should be more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent. Comrade Xiaoping attaches particular importance to the work of making our Army cadre ranks and leading bodies more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent. He has pointed out over and over again that the work of consolidating and building our Army should start with adjustment of the leading bodies at various levels. We said that in selecting cadres and forming leading bodies, first of all it is necessary to stress the political criterion, that is, to see to it that the cadres approve of the party's ideological and political line, that they really uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and that they display a strong party spirit. In addition, he stressed the special significance of younger cadres in building the Army, pointing out that young people are full of energy and have ample time to study and grasp modern science and culture as well as modern warfare. He said that the central question in Army building is to make the leading bodies younger, and that all other questions are easy to solve. He said that veteran cadres have the historical responsibility to conscientiously choose successors and do a good job in passing on experience to them and helping and leading them. In adjusting and forming the leading bodies of our PLA units, we have resolutely put Comrade Xiaoping's ideas into practice and adopted the methods of using the old to lead the new, using the old to help the new and having the old work together with the new, thereby making fairly remarkable progress toward making the leading bodies "more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent." As a result of this major reform in the work regarding cadres, the leadership at all levels in the PLA units has not been weakened but reinforced. With their members being in the prime of life, the new leading bodies have shown their superiority by being more capable, and a new gratifying situation has appeared in their work.

Fifth, the armed forces' system must be restructured. Properly streamlining and reorganizing Army systems is a highly important aspect in making our Army compatible for modern warfare. In this regard, Comrade Xiaoping emphasized that we must first of all solve the problem of overstaffing and must streamline administration. Organizational overlapping and overstaffing lead to bureaucracy and inefficiency in commanding troops. Unless such a situation is changed, the Army will be unable to fight effectively. Thus, in terms of enhancing combat effectiveness and improving operational efficiency and in terms of facilitating national construction and renewing our weapons, the problem of overstaffing must be resolved. Second, the issue of grouping and organizing the armed forces must be resolved so that composite armed units can be formed and the combined operation of all services and arms will become more effective.

The significance of restructuring Army systems must be understood as a requirement in modernizing the Army and this requirement must be firmly fulfilled with revolutionary spirit.

Sixth, improvement of the Army's weapons must be accelerated in the light of our country's capabilities today. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out in 1975 that, to reduce unnecessary casualties in future wars, the Army's weapons must be improved and the process of the modernizing weapons must be accelerated. However, improvement of weapons must be suited to our national strength at the present stage, and modernization of the national economic development. After studying these ideas of Comrade Xiaoping's the comrades engaged in defense-related research, production and logistics service must work doubly hard, do a good job in controlling and spending the available military budget, ensure the needs of major projects and improve our operational efficiency and quality. As for the broad masses of commanders and fighters, they must be well prepared to light with the available weapons and reaffirm their conviction that an enemy equipped with superior weapons can be defeated with weapons that are less good.

Seventh, education and training must be upgraded to a strategic level. Comrade Xiaoping has emphasized since 1975 [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service at 1605 on 26 July transmits a correction, requesting that the words "since 1975" be deleted] that, now that there is no war, we must upgrade education and training to a strategic level. In the past, our Army was tempered by wars and it matured in wars. Since there is no war today, the Army's military and political qualities and its combat-worthiness can only be improved by stepping up education and training. On the one hand, we must intensify the troops' education and training so that they can improve their skills through diligent study and painstaking training; on the other hand, we must train and improve our cadres in schools where they can learn the knowledge and technology of modern warfare and improve their organization and command capabilities in modern warfare. An officer must go through training in an academy or school. While studying this concept of Comrade Xiaoping, we must keep firmly in mind the requirement that our cadres must be trained and our academies and schools improved in a down-to-earth manner. In accordance with Comrade Xiaoping's demands, we must give full play to the role of our academies and schools as collective political and cadre units that train, promote and recommend the cadres we need. Only by doing so can we accelerate the process of making our cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more competent. When our cadres become competent, they will give further impetus to education and training as well as to the fine work style in the Army.

Eighth, dual-purpose personnel capable of handling military and civilian affairs should be trained through the study of scientific and general knowledge. Comrade Xiaoping pointed out that the Army should not merely attend to the needs of its own building, it must also prepare itself for the time when cadres and fighters will return to work in the localities when they are demobilized. For this reason, our cadres and fighters must study modern warfare as well as modern science and production so that they can be personnel useful for military work as well as local work, thus playing an effective role in military and local construction as well as in battle in the event of war.

We realize from practice that studying science and culture has become an important factor in enhancing the military and political qualities of cadres and fighters and raising the fighting power of Army units. Bringing up dual-purpose personnel and coordinating the needs of Army building with those of national construction, coordinating the future of individual cadres and fighters with that of national construction and Army building, and coordinating the ideological building of Army units with their cultural building are greatly beneficial to the country, the Army, the people and the fighters. These actions reflect a great development of Comrade Mao Zedong's ideology of turning the Army into a big school under the new historical conditions.

Ninth, we should establish and improve the various regulations and systems and strengthen the regularization of Army units. The regularization of Army units is a guarantee for modernization. Right at the beginning of his proposal in 1975 for consolidating the Army, Comrade Xiaoping pointed out that it was necessary to gradually restore, establish and improve the various rules and regulations as well as standard practices. He maintained that, with the existence of these rules and regulations, all aspects of work can be done accordingly and unity of understanding and action can be established. He also pointed out that a very important point in solving the problem of Army structures and systems is to establish a military officers' service and retirement system. Stressing regularization is an important guiding idea set forth by Comrade Xiaoping for Army building in the new period. If we act in accordance with these demands of his, Army units will be able to standardize work and life for Army units, strengthen the sense of honor and responsibility among cadres and fighters, raise the efficiency of work and maintain the unity, vigor and vitality of army units.

Tenth, in performing political work, it is necessary to carry forward fine traditions, study new situations, solve new problems and raise our Army's fighting power. Comrade Xiaoping has time and again said that, in Army modernization, political and ideological work must be strengthened, not weakened, and that the most important task in political work under the new historical conditions includes restoring and developing the fine traditions in political work, studying new situations, solving new problems and raising our Army's fighting power. Comrade Xiaoping said that, to strengthen the Army's political work, it is necessary to have both destruction and construction; that destruction means destroying the old rut of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and eliminating the "left" influence in political work; and construction means reaffirming Comrade Mao Zedong's scientific theory regarding political work and our Army's traditional style of work and developing and enhancing this theory and style of work. Comrade Xiaoping proposed that party work in Army units be strengthened, the collective leadership of the party be strengthened and company-level political work be strengthened, and that it is necessary to carry forward democracy and take the mass line. He also particularly stressed the need to restore the functions, role and prestige of political organizations to their level during the revolutionary war period; to call on political cadres to set examples by themselves by undergoing hardship before others and enjoying life after others and by charging before others and withdrawing after others and to refrain from saying one thing while doing something else; and to urge for strengthening the work of cadre departments and for impartiality, decency, disbelief in evil, fearlessness in offending people, great patience, familiarity with other cadres, ability to keep in contact with them and show concern for them, and so forth, among those cadres who supervise other cadres. All this points out the correct direction for the development of the Army's political work in the new period, places strict demands on political cadres and pins great hopes on them. As a result of the efforts of comrades throughout the Army to implement these demands of Comrade Xiaoping, achievements have indeed been made in the Army's political work in regard to studying new situations and solving new problems.

3. Reviewing Comrade Xiaoping's expositions on Army building, we find that a basic guiding ideology runs through the expositions, that is, he integrates the universal theory of Marxism with the concrete realities in China in Army building, and proceeds from China's conditions and military situation in building a People's Army of Chinese characteristics, a People's Army that will be able to meet the requirements of modern war. In giving guidance on Army building on the basis of the principle of seeking truth from facts, Comrade Xiaoping has mainly stressed the following three aspects:

First, to face reality and focus attention on solving actual contradictions. All these important guidelines and principles on Army building put forward by Comrade Xiaoping are invariably the result of proceeding from the desire to solve actual contradictions and of assimilating the masses' practical experience and collective wisdom after refining and generalizing them. For this reason, there is no mistaking what these guidelines and principles are aimed at. They will play a tremendous role in guiding and promoting the work in Army units. It is also for this reason that his ideas on Army building will go on advancing the development.

Second, to proceed from reality and uphold and develop Mao Zedong's military thinking. In leading the work in the Army, Comrade Xiaoping has always adhered to the basic principles of Mao Zedong's military thinking. At the same time, he is also skillful in closely linking these principles with the new situations, issues and characteristics in Army building. Comrade Xiaoping is opposed to the dogmatic attitude of indiscriminately copying Comrade Mao Zedong's words in disregard of realities. He maintains that when new subjects come up in real life, it is necessary to conscientiously conduct investigations and study, unhesitatingly put forward new ideas and work out new policy decisions.

Third, to carry forward and bring into full play our Army's fine traditions in close connection with the new historical conditions. Comrade Xiaoping emphatically points out that either in time of war or in time of peace, efforts must be made to vigorously bring into full play the fine traditions of wholeheartedly serving the people, waging arduous struggle, fearing no sacrifice, displaying a high sense of organization and discipline and maintaining close unity within the Army, between the Army and the government, and between the Army and the people. At the same time, he believes that in carrying forward these traditions, it is essential to combine practice with historical conditions. The purpose of it is to solve actual existing problems. It is necessary to make use of new experiences to enrich and develop revolutionary traditions through creative efforts. If there are great changes in conditions and if some old traditions can no longer keep pace with a new situation, we should heed our experience in practice, boldly carry out reforms and create new systems, and work out new measures that will meet the new requirements. We should not subornly cling to outmoded practices. Still less should we refuse to carry out reforms on the excuse of safeguarding traditions and to the extent of opposing all new creations and new things.

In short, Comrade Xiaoping's contributions in guiding Army building both in practice and in theory indicate that he is a typical example of upholding the party's ideological line of seeking truth from facts, of advocating and developing Mao Zedong's military thinking and of carrying forward and displaying our Army's fine traditions.

In studying and implementing Comrade Xiaoping's important expositions on Army building, we should also learn from his spirit of emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts and boldly creating new things.

Practice has already fully proven that Comrade Xiaoping's guiding ideology and his series of policies and measures on Army building are absolutely correct. Our entire Army should, from top to bottom, respond to the call issued by the party Central Committee to earnestly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," conscientiously read the whole book, understand its gist and essence, have a good grasp of the basic viewpoints, and comprehend the Marxist ideological, political and organizational line expounded by Comrade Xiaoping.

On this basis, it is necessary to further study the relevant expositions on Army building in close connection with the actual situation in one's own unit and department, work out details and resolutely put them into practice. By unswervingly marching along the correct course set forth by Comrade Xiaoping in Army building during the new period under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, our Army will be able to turn itself not only into an iron-clad great wall for defending the socialist motherland, but also into an important force for building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization as expected by the party and the people.

YU QIULI ON MODERNIZING PEOPLE'S ARMY

OW290501 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0804 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau and member of the state's Central Military Commission, said that, without a modern national defense and a powerful People's Army, it is impossible to safeguard the country's independence and the smooth progress of socialist modernization.

On the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA, Yu Qiuli gave answers to some questions put forward by a BEIJING REVIEW reporter on modernizing national defense and building the People's Army. Yu Qiuli first pointed out that there is an essential difference between China's stepping up the modernization of its national defense and the superpowers' arms race. He said: The superpowers' aim of engaging in an arms race is for each to become the overlord of the world, whereas our aim is to raise our self-defense capacity under conditions of modern warfare, safeguard the security of our motherland and resist foreign aggression, thereby maintaining world peace. The superpowers are pouring large amounts of military funds into the development of attack weapons as a major activity, and are vigorously developing arms for long-range oceanic warfare and the necessary carriers. Proceeding from the need of consolidating our national defense, we are only emphasizing the development of standard weapons. To break the nuclear monopoly and defend ourselves against a nuclear attack, we are also developing some nuclear weapons and other sophisticated weapons. However, the Chinese government has time and again stated that it will never be the first to use nuclear weapons in any situation and that it will not use nuclear weapons against nonnuclear countries. China has no military bases whatsoever abroad, and it has not a single soldier stationed abroad. Not only that, it has not collaborated with any country to form a military alliance or sign a military treaty against other countries. The nature of socialism and the aim of the People's Army in Army building decide that we should never seek hegemony, never become a superpower and never invade any other country.

In talking about the progress made in our Army's revolutionization, modernization and regularization, Yu Qiuli pointed to eight aspects of achievement:

- 1) There has been an obvious enhancement of the political consciousness and the ability to understand policies among commanders and fighters throughout the army;
- 2) there has been further improvement of the military qualities of Army units and of coordinated combat capabilities among the various arms and services;
- 3) as a result of vigorous simplification and consolidation, strides have been made in Army structure and command toward building a composite army;
- 4) standard weapons and equipment have been greatly improved, and further progress has been made in scientific research for national defense and in developing sophisticated weapons;
- 5) more progress has been made in regularization;
- 6) gratifying achievements have been made in building socialist spiritual civilization;
- 7) as a result of strengthening logistics, overall safeguarding capacity has been enhanced;
- and 8) Army-government unity, Army-people unity and the Army units' internal unity have been greatly strengthened.

As to how the Chinese Army can realize the modernization of its weapons and equipment, Yu Qiuli said: The fundamental way is self-reliance based on the domestic development of scientific research and industry for national defense. We are also striving to import some advanced foreign technology wherever possible, but the possibility is very limited. We have never pinned hopes on imports to realize the modernization of our Army's equipment. Our fundamental method of modernizing our national defense remains reliance on ourselves. Facts have proven that the people of our country are capable of carrying out research and production of modern weapons and equipment.

On relations between the Army and the masses during periods of peaceful construction, Yu Qiuli said: Since 1979 the Army has contributed more than 100 million workdays in support of socialist construction in various places and taken part in emergency disaster relief on more than 5,000 occasions. In 1982 alone, the Army participated in more than 19,000 social welfare projects and emergency construction jobs. The Army has worked for localities and performed good deeds for the masses. As a result, some misunderstandings between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people have been cleared up rather quickly, and the close fish-and-water relationship of the war years has reappeared.

He said: Since last year more than 50,000 PLA units have established regular contacts with the local masses to engage in joint activities in developing socialist spiritual civilization. Soldiers and civilians are working together to spread the new morals and new customs. This not only has furthered the close ties between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people but has been conducive to strengthening Army building.

On the question of making the Army's cadres younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, Yu Qiuli said: We are adopting many measures to raise the cadres' scientific and cultural level and paying special attention to training cadres who are younger and have scientific and general knowledge and professional skills. In the past few years, many veteran comrades have moved from the first line, while large numbers of outstanding young cadres with specific ideological and educational qualifications and professional skills have assumed leading posts. In reforming the cadre system, we have made it a rule that cadres from the platoon leader level up must all receive training at appropriate colleges and schools. We are selecting young cadres from the Army who have a certain educational level and can be further trained for specialized training at various types and levels of schools. They will return to the Army after graduation. We are also enrolling through examinations a number of young senior middle school graduates for training in military academies and schools. At the same time, we are recruiting a number of college graduates from various places into the Army to serve after a period of training as military and political cadres or in defense research and other technical work. Attention is also paid to cadres' in-service training.

Yu Qiuli said: After fulfilling military and political training tasks, the training of compulsory servicemen of the PLA in the new situation is mainly to organize them to acquire science and general knowledge as well as professional skills so that they will become competent personnel who can work for both the Army and the localities.

With regard to the significance of the establishment of the state's Central Military Commission to Army building, Yu Qiuli pointed out: The establishment of the state's Central Military Commission is absolutely necessary for the perfection of the state system. It incorporates the system of Army leadership into the system of state leadership. It contributes to bringing into play the Army's role as a state apparatus, strengthens the Army's revolutionization, modernization and regularization, allows the Army to quickly switch to a wartime system of leadership when necessary and helps it increase its capacity to react promptly and effectively to any expected incident. All this is to the advantage of safeguarding national security.

DENG XIAOPING SPEECH ON SELECTING YOUNG CADRES

HK261442 Beijing SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING Chinese 1 Jul 83 pp 339-343

[Speech by Deng Xiaoping: "The Primary Task for Veteran Cadres is to Select Young and Middle-Aged Cadres (2 July 1981)" -- "Speech at a Meeting of Provincial, Municipal, and Autonomous Regional Party Committee Secretaries"]

[Text] My original intention was just to listen, but the question of selecting young and middle-aged cadres is a very important matter. Therefore, I want to say some words. We have always said that it is a strategic question which will decide our fate. The time is now pressing to solve this problem. If we do not solve this problem, we will have a disaster in the next 3 to 5 years. Foreigners said that this Sixth Plenary Session has resolved the problem of handing over and taking over peacefully, which is a major matter of the party Central Committee, and they praised us for having solved this question stably and smoothly. But if the replacement of cadres across the country is not resolved in the next 3 to 5 years, there will be chaos in our work. That is to say, by that time, the old will be no longer alive or will be no longer able to work while the new will not have the ability to take the work over or when the new come to their posts, there will be many oppositions. It seems that there is an atmosphere in our party in which a number of veteran cadres hold that those who protect themselves are good cadres. To speak bluntly, the question of whether to employ people according to their ability or according to relationship has not been resolved. Not all of them are affected by this question, but some veteran comrades still have to solve this question. We mentioned Comrade Liu Lanbo today. I suggest that we learn from him. He personally introduced a comrade who is younger than himself to become minister. But why is it that after the meeting you are asked to stay for another 2 days to discuss the two proposals made by Comrade Chen Yun about promoting and training young and middle-aged cadres and about the retirement of old cadres. It is because these two questions are urgent and important. Comrades in the Army may recall that at a meeting on political work in 1964, I suggested that in building the ranks of military cadres, we must see that they are composed of young men. (Explanatory note 119) (In his report to the meeting on Army political work on 11 January 1964, Deng Xiaoping made a "Report on the Current International and Internal Situations." In this report, he put forth the question of building the ranks of military cadres so that they are composed of young men. He pointed out that this question is nationwide and a matter of principle. He said that the cadres must often be injected with new blood and new successors and that the successors must be communists who are young and of higher political and ideological standard.) Seventeen to 18 years have elapsed since then. This problem was not pressing at that time but now it has really become a problem. I said at that meeting that the older ones might be more enlightened. Yet it was the early 1960's. The situation today is very much different from what it was. In short, we found that this problem is becoming more urgent and pressing. That is why not long ago, the party central committee had the intention of setting up two new committees of the party central committee-- the advisory committee and Discipline Inspection Committee -- to absorb some veteran cadres. For the sake of the future, members of the party Central Committee are relatively younger. In order to solve the major problem of building the ranks of young cadres, it is imperative for veteran cadres to become enlightened and to take the lead in this work. Otherwise, this important work cannot be resolved. If veteran cadres do not take the lead, those who are in a position to select will not be active. And even if there is an order, it is hard to guarantee that they will select the right persons. Some comrades have considered some persons whom they support. We must guard against the backbone elements of the "gang of four" and those who engaged in beating, smashing, and looting who are good at bragging and flattering and who are flexible and good at doing things that are in their interest. Veteran comrades can be easily taken in by such persons. Therefore, it is imperative, first of all, for veteran cadres to take the lead, and they must be enlightened and must proceed from the interest of the whole.

Following the meeting on the work of the party Central Committee last December, Comrade Chen Yun again raised this question even more sharply. His views are very good and I agreed with them. I found that our measures are not bold enough. Comrade Chen Yun said that we must select not several hundred but tens of thousands of young and middle-aged cadres.

Tens of thousands represents an objective; the real figure should be hundreds of thousands. Some of the selected may not be good enough, but following tests, some may be removed from their posts. For example, we have now decided to select 50,000 cadres. But 3 to 5 or 7 to 8 years later, these 50,000 cadres will work in leading organs to succeed others; that is, they will work in provincial and municipal departments and ministries (or at the same level in big industrial and mining enterprises) and those with outstanding achievements may be appointed to the party Central Committee. They are now about 40 years old; 7 to 8 years from now, they will be 47 to 48 years old and they will no longer be young. If they are around 50 years old now, they will be approaching 60 7 to 8 years from now. I think only a few of all of us here are still relatively young. In general, we are about 60 years old and most are even older. And 7 to 8 years from now, we will be around 70 and more. We will be too old. Therefore, we must conscientiously and seriously discuss this problem.

Are there suitable persons? I think it is not difficult to find a hundred to hundreds of thousands of people. The question is whether we are determined and whether we are ready to carry out the work well of understanding the situation and finding suitable people. Is there any criterion? There are those who graduated from the universities in the 1960's (mainly in the 1960's) and if there were 100,000 graduates each year prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution" from 1961 to 1966, the total will be 600,000. And with an addition of polytechnical school graduates, the total will be about 2 million. These graduates have more specialized knowledge. A number of reference materials showed that the majority of those who graduated in the 1960's prior to the "Great Cultural Revolution" are quite good. Most of them are now about 40 years of age. When I visited the No 2 vehicle factory, I found that the deputy director of this factory graduated 1 to 2 years earlier than the "Great Cultural Revolution"; he is now 39 years old. Of course, some of the graduates in this period did not behave well during the "Great Cultural Revolution." However, most kept themselves away from this revolution. For example, the comrade I just mentioned disagreed with the "Great Cultural Revolution." He was persecuted in the beginning of the revolution. To be persecuted during the "Great Cultural Revolution" represented a political standard. Is not this man a talent? He is now a deputy director of a big factory. Why cannot we train him again, send him to study in party school or to another post to be tested? As long as we pay attention, it is not difficult for us to find people like him. It is generally felt that people like him are inexperienced or that they may be termed as "arrogant." I have doubts about the word "arrogant." In general, those who have zeal and ability are confident of themselves and have their own judgement. The more the people have their own views and judgement, the more confident they become of themselves. This is not a bad situation. This is because when a man who is a little bit arrogant, is appointed to a proper post, he will become modest or else he can no longer stay in that post. I said that there are talented persons; they number not 50,000 but 150,000. Just now I mentioned that university and polytechnic graduates have specialized knowledge, but there are also a great number of people who have gained specialized knowledge through self-study. So, we have the targets, but the issue is that we do not try to find and select them. Comrade Chen Yun suggested that the Ministry of Organization set up a department that will be specialized in managing young and middle-aged cadres. It is an important matter.

The most important thing is that after we have put forth the suggestion to promote and select young and middle-aged cadres, this work must be done with a certain goal. I suggested that in this aspect we work out a 5-year plan; it is for you comrades to discuss it. But I think 4 years will be enough. That is to say, this plan will end in 1985. For cadres, I suggested that we work out two plans, a 5-year plan and a 15-year plan. For example, in the first 5 years, we will select 50,000 cadres and assign them to proper positions where they are to be tested.

In this 5-year period, leading members of our departments of the party Central Committee and other departments and the members of provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional departments are to be about 40 to 50 years old, and the proportion of those with their age around 40 will be gradually increased. In the second 5 years, we must also be able to say that the leading members of a certain grade (for example, of provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional and ministerial levels) must not exceed a certain age, with the exception of those with particular conditions. You comrades may study whether it is feasible. It is concrete work. There were once such regulations in the Army, and now it is marching in this direction. That is to say, those in regimental grade are about 30 years old, in divisional grade about 40 years old, and in army level about 50 years old. In the future, the cadre system in localities, such as the retirement system, must also be defined on the basis of age. Various countries in the world have their own retirement systems. For example, army officers in other countries usually retire at 60 but after retirement, they can still work in civilian organizations. Regarding civilian officials, for example, Japanese diplomats retire at 65 or even younger. I think it is also necessary for us to define age ceiling. We could not do so 5 years ago, but can we consider it now as a target for the second 5 years? Not only the ages but the quotas for cadres must also be limited. For example, will three ministers be enough for one ministry? As for professional departments, will it be necessary to have several leading cadres? It is a big reorganization. Our bureaucratism is closely related with this situation and it is because of this situation that a number of works cannot be done. At most, four deputy ministers will be enough for a ministry, let alone other departments. Why should there be so many deputy departmental ministers and deputy bureau directors? I think two will be enough. Our serious bureaucratism is closely related with over-staffed organizations. Of course, there will be a process of replacement in the first 5 years because there will be a transitional period for 5 to 10 years. The key issue is that in the first 5 years, we must select 50,000 cadres with their ages ranging from below 40 to below 50, and there should be certain proportions among cadres of different ages. Then we may consider how to form a rational cadre system and organizations, and this question must be resolved in the second 5 years. But the most important is the first 5 years, and you comrades will be responsible for the work in the first 5 years. How many of you will still be alive in the second 5 years? How many will still be able to work? It is hard to say. Those who are 65 years old now will be 70 in the next 5 years. Times flies so fast. Therefore, I fully agreed with Comrade Chen Yun. Therefore, we must discuss this question now. We cannot but be enlightened. I and Comrade Chen Yun had talks. Either I or Comrade Chen Yun will be very happy if we are asked to retire now. But of course, it is not the time yet. What are the most important things for us? Of course, we will be concerned with state policies and party principles but the most important thing is to select young and middle-aged cadres. The main task of the two of us is to solve this problem. I just hope that you comrades who are more than 60 years of age will also regard this work as your primary task. This matter is very important. That is all.

DENG 1982 SPEECH ON STREAMLINING GOVERNMENT

HK270924 Beijing SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING in Chinese 1 Jul 83 pp 351-356

[Speech by Deng Xiaoping: "Streamlining Government Institutions Is a Revolution (13 January 1982)" -- "Speech at a Meeting of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau on Streamlining Central Leading Organs"]

[Text] Let me express some opinions.

First, streamlining government institutions is a revolution. It is a big event. If we do not launch this revolution and allow party and government organs to continue in their present situation, which is characterized by overstaffing, duplication of work, unclear responsibilities, many unqualified staff, irresponsibility, and lack of spirit and knowledge, and inefficiency, the people, including ourselves and cadres at lower levels, will be unable to reach agreement. This situation cannot be allowed to continue nor can it be tolerated by the people or our party. Can we tolerate the continuance of this situation while persisting in the socialist road and modernization program? All veteran cadres must understand that to build the ranks of young cadres who have revolutionary spirit, knowledge, and are specialized is strategically demanded by our revolution and construction and it is also a glorious and sacred task for us, the veteran cadres. This work represents our last historical contribution to the party as well as a serious test of our party discipline. Therefore, this problem must be resolved; it should have been resolved earlier. Yet, the conditions did not exist for resolving this problem earlier. Now, following the downfall of the "gang of four" and since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the 6th Plenary Session, we have created the conditions; we can now put this question on the agenda. Can we leave this question to be solved later? If we do so, there will be more difficulties, the question itself will become more serious, and will involve more problems and more people. In addition, this question involves many veteran comrades. Really good conditions exist now because many veteran comrades with higher consciousness are still alive, and they can take the lead and overcome obstacles. As long as we are unanimous, this question can be resolved more easily. Therefore, we cannot postpone this work. In short, it is a revolution. Of course, it is not a revolution against people but one against the system. If we do not launch this revolution and let old and sick men block the road of those who are younger and who have zeal and capability, not only will there be no hope for the modernization program, but the survival of the party and the state will be in question, and the party and state may perish. If we do not launch this revolution, no matter how correct the whole principle and policy of the party and state are, or how great our achievements in work are, we will eventually and hopelessly see party and government institutions become less vigorous and efficient, correct principles and policies will not be fully implemented, and we will fail to make greater achievements in our work. Under such circumstances, how will the people be able to understand us and how will we be able to set our minds at rest? We cannot rest at just seeing our achievements in work; we must understand that many problems crop up every day.

Second, this question involves millions of people. Streamlining organs involves not one but several million people. The staff of the organs of the party Central Committee will be reduced by one-third. And the figure for those in lower levels, I assume will be more than one-third. If the percentage is one-fourth, it means that it will involve 5 million people. Of course, not all of them are cadres; they must include service staff and working staff. The so-called streamlining means that the various departments and units must define their own plans; some people may work in their positions while others may take part in training and study in turn and, after they are qualified through examination, they may return to their positions to replace others who will then take their turn to train and study. In short, this involves millions of cadres at upper, middle and lower levels. More people will be involved if enterprises and other units are reorganized. Government institutions alone will involve about 4 to 5 million people. It is a very big question. Because this work involves so many people, it must be carried out meticulously.

But most importantly, we must be determined, and secondly, this work must be carried out meticulously. But even if we carry out this work meticulously, it is impossible to give full consideration to all concerned and this situation must be discussed beforehand. In particular, time is very tight; we will complete this revolution in 2 years and the time is, of course, very tight. Therefore, we must be determined. After the decision is made by political bureau, we must persist in this work and it must in no way be interfered with. Some foreigners have said that we are likely to fail in this work, and our cadres at lower levels also have found that there are numerous difficulties. I also believe that there are indeed difficulties, but I believe that as long as we are determined and resolute, we will succeed in this work. Should we not be confident of succeeding in this work? I believe that we must have this attitude, because there is no other choice; we cannot hesitate in this work, nor should we compromise or give up halfway. We must foresee that various problems may emerge, including demonstrations. We cannot agree just in principle and change our attitude once there are questions related to our own interests. Do not be afraid if in the process of the streamlining demonstrations occur or wall posters appear. In carrying out the work of streamlining, factionalism will inevitably emerge among some people and the question will become even more complicated if those who are responsible for the streamlining are involved in the factionalism. No matter what the situation, we must be resolute in launching this revolution. And after we have made our decision, we must be resolute and firm; we must not be afraid if things go wrong.

Third, I suggest that the Political Bureau approve in principle the plan for streamlining the organs of the party Central Committee and the government. The planning for the departments under the party Central Committee is not specific enough and the number of the staff to be cut may be not enough. To put it bluntly, perhaps our revolutionary spirit is not high. The streamlining of the departments under the party Central Committee does not mean that we should dismantle a big temple, rather, there are too many small temples. In addition, there are too many buddhas in each temple; there are many things to be done and it is very beneficial to do them. Plans must be worked out for streamlining mass organizations such as trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's organizations was not big in number because such organizations themselves were not large; but now they are quite big. We cannot say that it is not beneficial for us to streamline enterprises. The staff of the departments under the state council may be cut by slightly more than 30 percent, but the percentage to be reduced of the staff of the departments of the party Central Committee that are responsible for party-masses relations may be too low. The plan of the departments under the party Central Committee must be approved in principle, but it is necessary to carry out more investigations; in no way should we think that there are no further reductions that need to be made. In short, such planning is not revolutionary enough.

The streamlining of the army is now under consideration; the number of Army personnel must be resolutely reduced.

Once the plans for streamlining are approved, the work must be carried out. First of all, we must appoint one or two departments to study such matters as staff size and quotas. For example, how many vice premiers should there be in the state council? Some comrades have suggested in this meeting that two will be enough. I think this figure can be considered, but I believe this will be too few; but, if two will work, I will agree. But we must add several state councillors to the state council.

The positions of state councillors are equal to those of vice premiers and they may also visit foreign countries in the future. The tasks of state councillors may be relatively flexible and the premier is in a position to assign to them any work. If we appoint state councillors, the number of vice premiers might be lowered, but this question must be further discussed and considered. The streamlining of ministries and commissions can be started now. It is better to do this work in one or two departments first so as to gain experience, to see the reaction, and to see what problems may crop up. In this way, the departments will be more confident in carrying out their streamlining and the work can be carried out more smoothly. In short, the streamlining of the departments under the party Central Committee must be completed in 6 months. Six months will be enough if we make good arrangements and plans. To handle the question of staff will require more time, but I think 6 months will be enough for each department to work out plans for the size and the number of their staff. If this is not enough time, it can be prolonged to 9 months, but that is the maximum. The streamlining of provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional departments can be started after the departments under the party committee are engaged in their streamlining for a certain period; it is not necessary for them to wait to carry out their streamlining until after the party Central Committee departments have completed their streamlining. Localities may begin their streamlining after we have worked out plans for several departments and they have gained typical experiences. The departments under the party Central Committee may carry out streamlining work with one of several departments, such as the foreign trade departments, in doing the streamlining first as an experiment. Or can we find other departments to conduct the experiment; for example, we could let the Ministry of Water Conservancy and the Ministry of Electric Power, which could be merged more easily, carry out streamlining first. In this way, we will be able to find problems and reactions from various aspects and raise opinions from different angles. It is difficult to work out a complete plan at the outset, but initial planning can be implemented even if it is not so complete. In particular, streamlining must be carried out strictly, because it is very easy to relax this work. This time, we must carry out the streamlining tightly from the beginning and in no way can we relax it. For example, after determining the number of vice ministers, we can change the personnel, but the number should not be changed. In this way, it will be easy to replace personnel. Otherwise, it will be disastrous, and extremely difficult to promote a person. Only in this way can we create a condition for the promotion of relatively young cadres. After the number of staff has been determined, each comrade should do his part. The situation in which people have their positions in name only, but in fact do not work in their positions must not be permitted. Some comrades say that they still can work; but can they work under pressure? Under this situation they will be tested. I am sure that I could not manage if I were asked to work for 8 hours.

In short, today, in principle, we approve these two plans and they can be implemented. And about 1 month from now, we will grasp one or two typical examples with regard to such aspects as defining the size of organization and the number of staff, and responsibilities of each unit and staff, including personnel arrangement; we must pay attention if there are problems.

Fourth, in this revolution, we must pay attention not only to those who are to be relieved but particularly to those who are to take up posts. Just now I mentioned that several million people will be cut and we must pay attention to solving the problems of these people. But first of all, we must pay attention to those who are to take up posts. It is very important to select persons for ministers and directors and to determine who is to do the selecting. This question is also very important for the Army. Priority must be given to the question of those who are to take up posts and to be cut. We must select people with virtue and knowledge, and this question concerns merit and talent. Virtue means morality and talent means to possess specialized knowledge, political experience, and good health.

We urge surplus and ill comrades to retire or be shifted to other proper positions (by proper positions I mean honorary posts; but who will replace them? These people must be well selected. Here, I would like to repeat my old remarks: we must uphold the several rules and regulations as defined by Comrade Chen Yun on promoting young and middle-aged cadres put forward in his article entitled "Promoting and Training Young and Middle-Aged Cadres is an Urgent Task" (8 May 1981), and his "Speech at a Discussion Meeting of Provincial, Municipal, and Autonomous Regional Party Committee Secretaries," (2 July 1981). The main spirit of his opinions is as follows: It is imperative from now on to promote and train tens of thousands of young and middle-aged cadres; they should be around 40 to 50 years old, with most being 40 years old or younger; they must have good morality and specialized knowledge; no one of backbone elements of factionalism, and one one who has engaged in beating, smashing, and looting should be promoted into leading positions.) There are several types of people that must be excluded. And yet there are a great many people to be selected. The most important criterion for employment them is that they must be younger. Of course, there may be a transitional period in this work. In the next 1-2 years, the positions of ministers must still be assigned primarily to older comrades, particularly in the departments that have been streamlined. This reason is easy to understand. With the departments of the state council being decreased, the ministries and commissions will have greater enterprises and other units. This is in fact a move to restore order. Effort must be made to select vice ministers and deputy directors from among young cadres. In the early days of the founding of the PRC, all ministers were young men ranging in age between 30 to 40 years. Now, many of our backbone cadres are university graduates of the 1950's and 1960's and they have acquired more knowledge than our ministers had at that time.

Streamlining is a revolution and selecting those with virtue and specialized knowledge is also a revolution. It is imperative to resolve the questions of those who are to leave their posts, but what is more important is to resolve the questions of those who are to be promoted. This work is very important and it can in no way be resolved later by launching a campaign. This work can be regarded as a small campaign. We have said that we will not launch big campaigns; this time it is a small campaign and in this campaign we are not using the method we used in the past.

DENG, OTHERS CALL FOR LEARNING FROM ZHU BORU

OW280947 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0110 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jul (XINHUA) -- Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, and Yang Shangkun, leading comrades of the party central committee, recently wrote a few words of encouragement each, calling for learning from Zhu Boru, a "glorious pacesetter in learning from Lei Feng." The words written by Ye Jianying read: "A public servant of the people and model party member."

The words written by Deng Xiaoping read: "Learn from Comrade Zhu Boru, be a communist worthy of the name, and serve the people wholeheartedly."

The words written by Li Xiannian read: "Ardently love the motherland and the people and unite as one to undertake the four modernizations as Comrade Zhu Boru does."

The words written by Chen Yun read: "Learn from Comrade Zhu Boru and strive for a further turn for the better in the party style and the standards of social conduct."

The words written by Peng Zhen read: "Learn from Comrade Zhu Boru's communist spirit of warmheartedly serving the people." The words written by Deng Yingchao read: "Learn from Zhu Boru's lofty communist qualities." The words written by Xu Xiangqian read: "Learn from Comrade Zhu Boru, be a communist fighter of the Lei Feng type." The words written by Nie Rongzhen read: "Learn from Comrade Zhu Boru." The words written by Yang Shangkun read: "Learn from Comrade Zhu Boru, firmly put communist ideas into practice."

PLA AIR FORCE URGED TO EMULATE ZHU BORU

OW290637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1946 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 28 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Boru, deputy chief of logistics for the Air Force units in Wuhan was named a "Glorious pace-setter in learning from Lei Feng" by the military commission of the CPC Central Committee at a Beijing meeting here today. At the meeting, Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PLA Air Force, read the order by the commission, and inscriptions of encouragement by party leaders Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, and Chen Yun. In his speech, commander Zhang said Mao Zedong and other veteran revolutionaries called on the whole Chinese people 20 years ago to emulate Lei Feng, a PLA squad leader who did everything for others' benefit and nothing for his own. Lei died in an accident in 1962 at the age of 22.

Party, state and Army leaders have written inscriptions of learning from the glorious pace-setter, the commander said. The learn-from-Zhu Boru movement will be of significance in effecting a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party and the general standard of conduct, and in helping the people strengthen their belief in communism, the commander said.

Zhu, 45, was born in Guangdong Province. Before joining the Army in 1955, he worked in a rubber plantation and was named a model worker. After becoming an Armyman, he was cited for meritorious services on many occasions. According to military records, Zhu once saw an aged man suddenly collapse. Zhu lifted the old man into a car and took him to hospital, where he acted as a blood donor and later paid the man's hospitalization expenses. Zhu was also said to have caught a young thief in the act of picking his pocket, instead of taking the culprit to a police station, he brought him to his home, and gave him dinner and a lecture on how to behave in the spirit of communism. Zhu also gave the young man books and other gifts which encouraged him to reform and become a useful citizen again.

I. 29 Jul 83

K 17

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

VICE MINISTER LI ON FLOOD CONTROL SITUATION

OW281219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1628 GMT 27 Jul 83

[By reporter Cui Lisha]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jul (XINHUA) -- Initial victory has been won in the antiflood struggle in the Changjiang River's middle and lower reaches, thanks to the joint efforts of army men and civilians in combating floodwaters. No major dike breaches have occurred and the river waters are subsiding. This was reported by Li Boning, a responsible person of the office of the Central Flood Control Headquarters and vice minister of water resources and electric power, at a news briefing for Chinese and foreign reporters this afternoon.

Li Boning said: This year's high water season in south China started a month earlier than usual and heavy torrents occurred one after another in the Changjiang River's middle and lower reaches since late June, rapidly raising the water levels of the river and its tributaries. In Wuhan, Nanjing, and other major cities along the river, the water levels were above the warning mark when the river crest arrived, but this caused no major problems. Analyzing the Changjiang River flood situation, Li Boning pointed out: This year's flood is similar to that of 1954 but its magnitude is not that great. The 1954 flood was caused by the converging of the floodwaters of the Dongting and Poyang lakes with those from the river's upper reaches while the current flood was caused mainly by the floodwaters from those two lakes, not from the river's upper reaches.

Li Boning said: The main rainbelt has shifted to the Huanghe and Huaihe valley since late July and floodwaters of relatively great magnitude have risen in the tributaries of Huaihe. The opening of the Mangde flood-diversion district and the water retarding areas along the Huaihe River have weakened the magnitude of the floodwaters in the past 2 days. But, the No 4 typhoon, which has just landed in Fujian Province and become a depression, might push the rainbelt back to the Huaihe valley. Flood control in this valley is, therefore, still a very urgent issue. Li Boning added: This is the height of the flood season along the Huanghe, Haihe, Liaohe and Songhua rivers. Various localities should mobilize the local people and be ready to combat possible floods.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON CURBING ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW280425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 25 Jul 83

[XINHUA Commentator's article: "Persistently Strike at Serious Crimes, Further Consolidate Party Organizations"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul (XINHUA) — Ye Makan, former deputy secretary of the Haifeng County CPC Committee in Guangdong Province, has been expelled from the party and will soon be severely punished in accordance with state law for his activities of smuggling goods and selling them. Earlier, Wang Zhong, former secretary of the Haifeng County CPC Committee, was executed according to law for practicing corruption and accepting bribes. In the struggle to strike at serious economic crimes, two former responsible persons of the Haifeng County CPC Committee were exposed and punished for their serious offenses. This is something rare in the history of the entire nation. The overwhelming majority of our party members are good or fairly good. All our party organizations are basically pure and militant. However, the situation in Haifeng also shows that we must not lower our guard against these serious incidents of capitalist ideas corrupting some local party organizations.

The party Central Committee pointed out long ago that the struggle to strike at serious economic crimes was in fact an important step in party consolidation. In our Communist Party, we must never permit party members like Wang Zhong and Ye Makan to exist. Still less should we allow people like these two to lead a party organization. Our Communist Party regards the realization of Communism and the liberation of all mankind as its task. Its party members should be selfless and honest in performing their official tasks. They should wholeheartedly serve the people and become the masses' good examples in all fields. Party organizations should be militant commands that maintain close ties with the masses and win the full confidence of the masses. Unless we adopt resolute measures to drive scums like Wang Zhong and Ye Makan out of the party and punish them according to state law, we will be unable to guarantee the nature of our party as a pioneer of the working class.

Ye Makan was a dyed-in-the-wool factionalist who thrived by fomenting rebellions during the "Great Cultural Revolution." After his removal from his post as deputy secretary of the country CPC Committee, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in particular, he turned around to attack socialism in the economic sphere. What Ye Makan proved was that the instruction issued by the party Central Committee to disallow "Three categories of people" from assuming leading posts is absolutely correct and farsighted. Removing these "three categories of people" from leading posts at all levels, ensuring the purity of all our party organizations and allowing these "three categories of people" no opportunity whatsoever to undermine our socialist cause either politically or economically is an issue that we must settle in carrying out party consolidation.

Here we must point out: The total value of goods smuggled by Ye Makan was more than 400,000 yuan. His "connections" greatly helped him. He obtained the boats for his smuggling operations by relying on his "connections." When the goods he smuggled were discovered and seized, there were people who ran around to plead mercy for him. Unless we check his "connections," expose those who abetted and shielded him and subject them to party discipline and state law, we will not have done a thorough job in handling his case. Ye Makan's case is like that. So are other similar cases. Without taking resolute measures to consolidate our party organizations, our party will never be able to fulfill the people's expectations.

Since we launched the struggle to strike at serious economic crimes over a year ago, we have scored distinct achievements. Cases of smuggling goods and peddling them and of practicing corruption and accepting bribes that made people look askance with indignation and fouled the atmosphere of society in the past have been dealt telling blows. It should be stated that the general mood of society now is far better than when we first started to combat economic crimes. Naturally, economic crimes are a social phenomenon and indicate the fact that class struggle continues to exist in the new historical period. This social phenomenon will continue to exist for a long time. Under no circumstances must we slacken our vigilance in the struggle against serious economic crimes. Facts show that as long as we carry out our work in a down-to-earth manner and according to the principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee and try to reduce these crimes to the minimum, we can soon bring about a fundamental change for the better in party style and in the general mood of society. With this kind of consolidation, our party will definitely be able to clean itself from all filth and mud and become even purer and stronger than ever before.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON CAUSES OF 'LEFT' TENDENCY

HK270923 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Zhang Jiangming: "If One's Thinking Falls Behind the Situation, This May Also Manifest Itself as a 'Left' Tendency"]

[Text] Matter depends on time and space for its form of existence, and develops in the movement of time and space. People's knowledge of matter must pass through time and space. Only when one's knowledge of the existing form of matter is identical to that of time and space can the knowledge be correct.

For a long period in the past, people invariably thought: If one's thinking falls behind the time (situation), one will make rightist mistakes; if one's thinking oversteps the time (situation), one will make "leftist" mistakes. As a result of precedents, this became a seemingly unshakable theorem. Actually, historical facts do not entirely support this.

Marxist philosophy does not proceed from principles and tenets, but is based on facts and objective realities. Tenets are not the starting point, but the end and the result of study. Tenets are the reflection of objective realities. To examine whether or not a tenet is correct, it must be subjected to practice to judge whether or not it can accurately reflect the dialectical law governing the development of objective realities.

Generally speaking, if one's thinking falls behind the situation and the stage of revolutionary development, it may easily manifest itself as a right tendency, but under certain conditions, it may also manifest itself as "left" tendency. How does this kind of "left" tendency appear? I will now use the dialectical viewpoint to make some analyses mainly from three aspects:

1. Thinking which was formerly correct can also be transformed into "left" tendency as a result of falling behind the situation. Things are always developing, and under certain conditions, they can transform themselves into each other. This also applies to people's knowledge, and what is correct can also become a mistake; a mistake made can also become correct after summing up experiences and lessons. Before the basic completion of socialist transformation, the principal contradiction in our society was that between the working class and the bourgeoisie. After the basic completion of socialist transformation the principal contradiction in our society changed into that between the daily increasing material and cultural needs of the people and the backward social production, and the stress of the party's work should have been shifted to economic construction. However, we still adhered to "taking class struggle as the key link" and even held that "the bourgeoisie is inside the party," and that we must "continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," or "a great political revolution in which one class overthrows another." This thus changed the correct aspect into a "left" aspect.

2. The thinking was formerly of the "left." A turn had already taken place in history, but we still adhered to the set of things of the "left" and thereby enabled their continued preservation and development. Based on the development from the mutual aid group, with an embryonic socialist nature, to the semisocialist elementary agricultural producers' cooperative, and then to the absolutely socialist higher agricultural producers' cooperative, the steps taken by China to carry out the cooperative transformation of agriculture were correct and successful. However, just as we developed from elementary agricultural producers' cooperative to higher agricultural producers' cooperative without perfecting and consolidating various aspects, we again "rushed ahead without a single halt" to transform the relations of production, set up people's communes with a system of ownership on a larger scale and a higher degree of socialization, and became separated from the development level of productive forces.

This was a mistake of the "left". Later, although the change into three-level ownership, with the production team as the basic accounting unit and progressive transition, corrected some of the things of the "left," it was not thorough. With the carrying out of "pauper's transition to higher stages of collectivization" during the "Great Cultural Revolution," this became even more "left."

3. Thinking which formerly was right can also change into "left" and right are a kind of one-sidedness. This is their common character, and therefore they can be transformed into each other under certain conditions. There are many such examples in history. Stalin said that right tendency is the shadow of "left" tendency. This is quite right.

So, is it true that overstepping the situation and the stage of revolutionary development can only be manifested as "left" tendency and not as right tendency? This also cannot be fitted into a formula but depends on the actual situation. We must still use class struggle as an example to explain this.

In the various different stages of socialist revolution and socialist construction, changes have taken place in class relations and class struggle, and they are not always the same. After the basic completion of socialist transformation, the exploiting class as such has been exterminated, and class struggle is no longer the principle contradiction in our society. However, class struggle will to a certain extent still exist for a long time in our society, and can still intensify under certain conditions. This is not only because the pernicious influence of the exploiting system in various aspects of history cannot be thoroughly eliminated in a short time, but because internationally there is still the corrosive influence of hostile forces, and the production of a handful of degenerates, exploiters, and hostile elements inside the country has not been stopped. If we think that there will be no class struggle or hostile elements after the basic completion of socialist transformation, we will be mistaken. Naturally, the class struggle will eventually die out, but to think that the class struggle has been extinguished at present is to overstep the stage of social development, and this is a manifestation of the right. Conversely, to think that the class struggle will become more acute after the basic completion of socialist transformation, and that the bourgeoisie is inside the party, is a manifestation of the "left." This explains that overstepping the development of the situation can not only be manifested as "left" tendency (or mostly manifested as "left" tendency), but can also be manifested as right tendency, for they likewise cannot be fixed.

The reason knowledge falling behind or overstepping the situation will be manifested as "left" and right tendencies is because their source of knowledge and ideological basis are identical. They are both the split between the subjective and the objective, the separation of knowledge and practice, and the break between spirit and matter, and they both belong to manifestations of subjectivism, idealism, and metaphysics in actual work.

The knowledge of people invariably follows a process of repetitions. The term "repetitions" here contains two meanings. One is that correct knowledge follows a process of repetitions, namely the process of repetitions from practice to knowledge and then back to practice. The other is that the change of erroneous knowledge into correct knowledge also follows a process of repetitions. When practice has confirmed that a certain kind of knowledge is erroneous, we should boldly correct it, resolutely supplement it with new viewpoints, and revise and develop it, so that the knowledge will be constantly improved and deepened, and will become consistent with the objective law governing the development of things.

SHAANXI PARTY SCHOOL WORK CONFERENCE ENDS 26 JULY

HK280434 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Shaanxi Provincial Party School work conference, convened by the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee, ended yesterday. The meeting fully discussed the question of how party schools at various schools in our province should put the training of cadres on a regular basis. Li Xipu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the start of the meeting.

The meeting held: A current outstanding problem in our province is that the political and theoretical level, the modern scientific and technological level, and the professional level of a considerable number of cadres grievously fail to suit the needs of socialist modernization. Cultivating and training cadres in rotation has become a pressing strategic task. The CPC Central Committee has resolved that party schools at various levels should lay stress on short-term training of cadres and then gradually lay stress on regular training of cadres so as to achieve regularization of party school education. This represents a change of historic significance in party school work. It is of great significance to our efforts to make the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent, to carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge ahead into the future, to ensure the continuity of the party's line, and to strengthen party building.

The meeting pointed out: By 1987, incumbent principal leading cadres at the county levels throughout the province should have received training at the party school under the provincial CPC Committee. In the future, promotion of party and administrative leading cadres in Army units should gradually be carried out first through training and then promotion. The party and government leading cadres of the county CPC Committees and management committees should receive training at the party schools under the prefectural and city CPC Committees in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. The task of training cadres should be half-finished by 1987.

The meeting pointed out: In regularizing party school education, we should conduct a series of reforms. On various matters, such as the system of party schools at various levels, order of classes or grades, targets of training, and methods of enrollment, there should be unified stipulations and standards corresponding to the system so as to constantly improve the quality of party school education. In the course of study, the students of party schools should institute a system of examination and assessment. The results of the examination should be included in the students' personal dossiers. They can serve as an important basis for testing cadres and for assigning work. The record of formal schooling at the party school is a prerequisite for the promotion of leading cadres in the future.

The meeting pointed out: In regularizing party school education, party schools at various levels should strive to do a good job in strengthening themselves. The staff members of party schools should promote the spirit of seeking truth from facts, foster the idea of serving teaching work in everything, and carry out their work around teaching.

The meeting stressed: The CPC committees at various levels should put the work of party schools on the agenda. We should proceed from reality and formulate thorough discussion plans for training cadres and for the regularization of Party School education. It is necessary to strengthen the leading bodies of party schools and strengthen and stabilize the ranks of teachers. We should be willing to make investment and solve such problems as the shortage of schoolhouses and funds.

SHAANXI CRACKS DOWN ON CRIME, IMPROVES SECURITY

HK270837 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Shen Qingyun: "Provincial Telephone Meeting Calling for Crackdown on Crimes and Striving for Further Improvement in the Province's Public Security"]

[Text] Yesterday evening, the provincial political and legal committee held a telephone meeting, demanding that political and legal organs at various levels, under the unified leadership of the CPC Committees and people's governments at various levels, should seriously implement the spirit of the telephone conference conducted by the state political and legal commission on the 4th of July, correctly evaluate the situation concerning public security, strengthen comprehensive treatment, severely and quickly crack down on current criminal activities according to law, and strive for further improvement in public security in the province. The meeting was presided over by Li Sengui, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and secretary of the provincial Political and Legal Committee. Ge Xinmin, deputy director of the provincial Public Security Department, made a report on the current public security situation in our province, and put forward proposals on further improving the public security work. The report shows that since the beginning of this year, the general situation of our province's public security has been rather good. From January to June, the rate of criminal cases decreased by 14.3 percent as compared with the same period last year, and of these cases, the serious and most serious cases dropped by 3.5 percent. Recently, in Xian and other cities, as well as in some factory and mining areas along the communications routes, there were some serious and pernicious cases endangering the safety of the masses; some criminals even committed physical assault and robbery in broad daylight; in some places, certain scoundrels and offenders ventured to sabotage social order in public places; and there have been occasional counterrevolutionary sabotage activities. There have been strong reactions from the masses to these events. Therefore, Ge Xinmin put forward six proposals concerning further improvement in public security in society:

1. The current situation in public security in the province should be correctly evaluated, and social order should be vigorously improved. Leading members and police personnel of various public security organs should be educated to fully realize the long-term, complicated, and arduous nature in the public security work, overcome relations in efforts or any slackening of vigilance, and firmly grasp the social security work. Under the leadership of the CPC Committees and people's governments at various levels, various forces in society should be mobilized to effect the measures for comprehensive treatment, and the masses should be mobilized to fight against criminals, thus inhibiting the rising momentum of serious criminal cases in every possible way.
2. In accordance with the law, the sabotage activities should be halted and the criminals severely and quickly punished. The political and legal departments should forcefully exercise the function of dictatorship, resolutely suppress any counter-revolutionary activities, resolutely repress the criminal activities in economic and other fields. In this respect we must not be softhearted.
3. Effective measures should be adopted to ensure law and order and lend support to the masses, and corresponding patrol and roadblock systems should be set up. Special security measures and management should be practiced regarding those public places frequented by various people.

4. Internal security work should be strengthened. In the course of structural reform, the security departments in various organs and units should not be integrated with other sections, let alone disbanded. Some units have disbanded their security sections and recalled personnel taking part in patrolling missions on the streets. This kind of handling is wrong and should be corrected as soon as possible.

5. The combat strength of the public security organs should be strengthened. Political and ideological work should be conscientiously strengthened, and the police personnel should be educated to heighten their spirits, unite and fight together, observe laws and disciplines, and strive to do a good job in fulfilling their duties.

6. The implementation of various security measures should be firmly grasped.

Secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Zhou Yaguang, spoke at the meeting. He asked the CPC committees of various prefectures and cities to hold serious discussions with reference to practical conditions, analyze the situation and grasp the specific features, and adopt suitable measures, so as to solve the existing problems in public security work. Principal responsible comrades of the CPC committees should pay due attention to public security work. Forces of various sectors should be mobilized to strengthen the comprehensive treatment. Efforts should be exerted to grasp well the work in the grassroots units, and the units should be scrutinized and assessed one after the other. The good ones should be commended, and those units and leaders who are irresponsible in their work should be criticized. From now on, no matter in what units problems in security work arise, responsibilities should be affixed and then corresponding handling should be conducted seriously. Political and legal departments should strengthen their cooperation and coordination so as to enhance the speed of handling cases and the rate of clearing up cases, and strive for further improvement on public security in our province.

XINJIANG'S WANG ENMAO ATTENDS CONGRESS, MEETING

Trade Union Congress

HK240430 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Summary] The Fifth Xinjiang Regional Trade Union Congress opened in Urumqi today. Over 600 delegates from all fronts and 11 nationalities are attending the congress. Present at the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the regional party and government, the Urumqi PLA units, and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps including Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, and Janabil. Comrade Yang Yiqing presided at the ceremony.

Comrade Qi Guo made a speech at the ceremony. Comrade (Maimaiti Shayiti) delivered a work report entitled: Unite and lead the workers of all nationalities to boldly forge ahead on the road of the four modernizations.

Advanced Teachers Meeting

HK270148 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Summary] A Xinjiang regional meeting of representatives of advanced teachers in promoting the five stresses and four points of beauty opened in Urumqi this morning. Present at the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the party and government in the region including Wang Enmao, Ismail Amat, Li Jiayu, and Janabil, Regional CPC Committee Secretary Janabil made a speech.

TWO INDICTED ON CHARGES OF SPYING FOR CHINA

OW281058 Hong Kong AFP in English 0937 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, July 28 (AFP) -- Two men have been indicted on charges of spying for China, the English-language CHINA NEWS reported today quoting Taiwan Garrison Command sources.

The two were identified as Fang Wen, 27, and a man only surnamed Lin. But military security sources refused to either confirm or deny the arrest of the two men when queried by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr Fang was reportedly arrested on June 18. His father, Rear Admiral Fang Chang-Hsiung, who is from Hubei Province in central China, did not learn of his son's arrest until a week ago. He reportedly said he did not know what his son had been up to.

Fang Wen, who graduated from the Taipei Institute of Technology, had been in the electronics business. After his business went under, he left for Singapore, where he was allegedly recruited by Chinese Communist agents, the paper said.

It added that Mr Fang's job was to recruit more agents in Taiwan and gather intelligence. Security agents found he had collected names and addresses of a number of government leaders, the paper said. The report gave no details about Lin.

PACIFIC BASIN ECONOMIC COUNCIL COMMITTEE FORMED

OW270417 Taipei CNA in English 0332 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Text] Taipei, July 27 (CNA) -- The Chinese member committee of the PBEC (Pacific Basin Economic Council) in Taipei was formally inaugurated at a meeting here Tuesday to promote cooperation among entrepreneurs and bankers in the Asian and Pacific region. The inauguration meeting at the Taiwan Cement Corp. was presided over by Koo Chen-fu, who was later elected president of the newly established organization. Liu Tai-ying, director of the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research, was chosen secretary general.

The PBEC was founded in 1967. Founding members include the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan.

Koo reported that the 16th annual PBEC meeting, which was held in Santiago, Chile in May this year, had approved the membership application of this country and that the PBEC's annual meeting next year is expected to admit this country as a formal member.

He said the Chinese committee should actively enhance economic relations with other members of the PBEC to help promote economic development, social progress, and commercial activities in the Asian and Pacific region.

TAIPEI COMMENTARY REJECTS DENG REUNIFICATION OFFER

OW280341 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Communist China's chief Teng Hsiao-ping has joined other communist top dogs in offering the Free Chinese on Taiwan what he calls generous terms for national reunification, according to an article released by the Communist HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY a week ago. Teng's article, to be published in the forthcoming issue of the Red magazine OBSERVATION POST [LIAOWANG], sounds even sweeter than the 9-point peace package offered by Yeh Chien-ying 2 years ago, but its essence is essentially the same.

Teng declared in the article: In trying to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the country, we will give full consideration to terms that Taiwan can accept. What Teng considers to be acceptable terms obviously refer to his promise to allow Free China to maintain its present social and economic system and even its Armed Forces and the promise to provide Taipei with financial subsidies when needed.

These are the same offers mentioned in Yeh's peace overture, but Teng added that it is no consultation between the central government and a local government but between two parties. However, the generosity of Teng's latest offer is more apparent than real. He purposely omitted saying what form of government a reunited China will have. That is the focus of the issue.

The Republic of China does not reject national reunification, nor does Taipei insist that the Kuomintang must be in control of a reunified China. The fact is that the government of the Republic of China on Taiwan has been persistently working toward China's national reunification. The difference is that Taipei aims at achieving a reunified China under a democratic system.

To the Chinese Communist leadership, however, reunification with Taiwan means subjugation of the island province's 18 million people under communism. Peking's new Constitution has made that abundantly clear by incorporating Teng's four basic principles of proletarian leadership, socialist road, communist leadership, and Marxism-Leninism-Maoism.

As to the pledge that the Republic of China may keep its armed forces, one would ask: Does Peking mean that Taipei may use its Armed Forces to resist a Communist takeover? That is what the Republic of China has kept its fighting force for. The very fact that Peking has gone all out to prevent U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China shows what its real intentions are.

Also empty is the promise that the Republic of China may keep its present social and economic system. The late Liao Cheng-chih frankly admitted before a group of ranking cadres in 1981 that Peking has no intentions to allow a capitalist system to exist under the Red flag. Peking's former vice premier and foreign minister Huang Hua also deflated Teng's promise of consultation on equal footing by confiding at a closed-door meeting that the Kuomintang will have to be content with playing second fiddle in a reunified China.

Besides, it is not a question of a quarrel between two political parties. At stake is the future of China, a question of whether Chinese people will have democratic government or remain slaves under a totalitarian regime forever.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

July 29, 1983

